THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA GIVING WAY

WILL RUSSIA OR AUSTRIA be the first to collapse under the hammering of the enemy legions without and the discord of quarreling forces within? Some even think the reply to this question will decide the war. While Russia staggers under the loss of Riga, the demoralization of her armies, and the desperate confusion of her internal affairs, Austria recoils before Italy's inexorable offensive, and her hungry people clamor for an early peace. Thus the two nations whose Balkan ambitions are often blamed as causing the war are themselves the first to show marked signs of breaking under the strain. If Germany can force Russia into a separate peace, she opens for herself a vast reservoir of desperately needed supplies, doubles the number of men available for her Western battle-lines, and increases tremendously the difficulty of the task to which we are pledged. On the other hand, if Italy brings Austria to her knees, Germany is cut off from Turkey and Bulgaria, her Pan-Germanic dream is shattered, and peace with victory is brought immeasurably nearer for the United States and her Allies.

It would be folly, our press warn us, to underestimate the importance of the capture of Riga, that famous Baltic port which was Russia's "window on Europe"; but at the same time they hold in the main that this importance is moral and diplomatic rather than military. In Germany, however, the correspondents tell us, popular enthusiasm recognizes no such distinction. The Kaiser in a telegram to the Empress announces the taking of Riga as "a new mile-stone of German strength and unerring will to victory," and in a congratulatory message to Prince Leopold, to whose troops the city fell, he declares that "far-seeing leadership and still hard will to victory guaranteed this final success." "Onward with God!" he concludes. In Berlin the event was celebrated with popular rejoicing in the streets, ringing bells, and patriotic speeches in the churches. The German papers, dispatches tell us, are aflame with enthusiasm, "reminding their readers," as the New York *Globe* expresses it, "of half-forgotten ambitions, and picturing anew dreams of empire that were fading." The fall of Riga, the *Deutsches Tageszeitung* declares, "must convince the Germans that they are victorious and that this prize will not be given up at a green table." Economically, this paper goes on to say, Riga is important as a busy port and a flourishing industrial town, "but strategically it is even more important, as it turns the whole line of the Dvina and opens up a way to an advance on Petrograd. Moreover, it opens up the Gulf of Riga to the German Navy, completing control in the Baltic right up to Finland." "As a military action the capture of Riga presents a first-class warlike deed," says the Berlin *Tageblatt*, since "the Russians had assembled fully 150,000 men," and "it required heroic determination to attack this position with a less numerous army." "The booty of war-material at Riga," the same paper adds, "was enormous." And this military feat, says a Hague correspondent of the New York *Times*, "is at the same time a victory for the annexationist party in Germany, and one which is being used in every possible way." He quotes Professor Schieman, one of Germany's most famous critics of foreign affairs, as saying that "the war is now to be won, and England beaten, on the Eastern front." And Count Reventlow declares that,

> "Leadership, will to victory, making the most of victory—those are the aims and means with which the German Empire can be saved from Germans [meaning the majority party], and will be saved. As soon as this is recognized by the German people it is all that is needed."

Riga, as the Baltimore *Sun* sees it, "is autocracy's rejoinder to the President's response to the Pope's peace proposal, the reply of imperialism to Mr. Wilson's declaration of relentless war upon it." If the Germans take Petrograd, notes the New York *Commercial*, "they will control the railroads to Sweden and to the ports on the White Sea, which would isolate Russia completely from contact with her European Allies."

While the Russian Army is short of supplies, and the country lacks the transportation facilities needed to produce a state of military efficiency, remarks the Springfield *Union*, "the real trouble lies in the disinclination of the Russian soldiers to fight." And the same paper reminds us that—

> "This is not because they are cowardly or unpatriotic, in their view of the situation. It is rather due to the fact that they have absorbed the Socialist doctrine which holds that a continuance of the war is stupid and wicked, and that measures should be instituted for an immediate peace. From the Socialist

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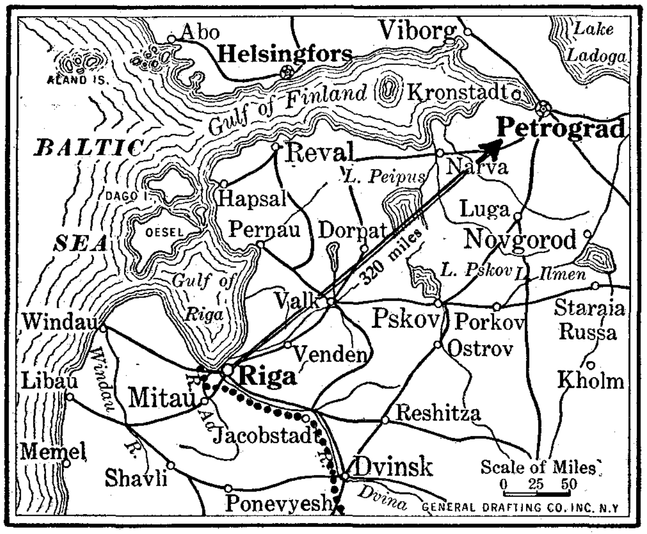
view-point, the action of Kerensky in starting a new offensive was a blunder foredoomed to failure and explainable only on the ground of concessions the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates were led to make to the Constitutional Democrats, and this view holds it impracticable to coalesce these elements, believing that either the Socialists or the middle-of-the road reformers must rule. The fact that the soldiers have been unionized on Socialist lines, in affiliation with the workmen and peasants, and that this Socialist organization is a strong force in the present Government, spells the gravity of the Russian situation."

"Russia's political crisis grows with her military disasters," declares Isaac Don Levine, in the New York *Tribune;* and he notes that while the Germans were entering Riga, in Petrograd a plot to restore the monarchy was being disclosed. And of the moral effect of Riga's loss the Boston *Transcript* says:



WHERE THE RUSSIAN LINE HAS BROKEN.

Riga, the third seaport of Russia, has a population 47 per cent. German, and since the beginning of the war has been a center of German intrigue. It was founded by the merchants of Bremen some 800 years ago. The dotted line shows the former front.

"It discourages the true and loyal Russians who are trying to defend their country and hold their nation true to its obligation to the great understanding of the free peoples. It contributes to the uneasy feeling of the Russian 'quitters' that they had better patch up a separate peace with Germany. More than all, just now, it helps the Berlin Government to persuade not only the German masses but the Austro-Hungarian Government and peoples that great German victories are being achieved, and that the Central Empires are going to win the war."

But instead of depressing us, says the Baltimore *Sun*, the capture of Riga "should serve to stimulate our resolution and to make us realize the necessity for putting all our strength into the work before us." Even the loss of Petrograd would not necessarily mean the defeat of Russia, the New York *Herald* reminds us. And many observers predict that the further invasion of Russia by German forces will have the effect of uniting those conflicting Russian elements upon whose dissensions Germany bases her hopes. This is the view taken by the New York *Evening Post* and the Philadelphia *Press*. The New York *World* thinks that "pressing on to Petrograd through a country destitute of good roads and not rich in food resources, on the eve of a Far-Northern winter, with the precedent of Napoleon's 'victorious' march to Moscow forever before them, is an enterprise of doubtful value that may not appeal to the German General Staff." And the New York *Journal* recalls the remark of a great German military authority that "Russia is like a feather bed, the farther in you go the more you smother." With somewhat the same idea in mind the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* remarks:

"Now that the demoralization of Russia's armies seems to give the Germans *carte blanche*, one naturally asks himself how far the invaders can safely go if Kerensky and Korniloff fail to restore discipline. Russia is so vast a country that any attempt at complete conquest must needs prove futile. France, being exceedingly compact, possession of Paris and a few other cities is decisive; so, too, the Entente Allies would have the Fatherland at their mercy if they got to Berlin. But the loss of Petrograd might actually help Russia by ridding her of the mob which, in its present mood, is bound to paralyze any scheme of national defense. Even Moscow might be lost without necessarily putting Russia out of the game.

"In tracing the limits of invasion experts are prone to cite Napoleon's experience. The Corsican fought his way to Moscow with comparative ease, but the Grand Army found itself helpless when the retreat had to be sounded. Thousands of the finest soldiers in all history perished from hunger and cold."

And in the meanwhile, notes the New York *Evening Post*, "the striking anomaly persists that Russia, with insubordination in the ranks of her army, is containing on the Eastern front as large a proportion of enemy forces as she ever did." As to the threat against Petrograd, we read in a London dispatch—

"Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Petrograd *Bourse Gazette*, who is on a visit to England, writing concerning the evacuation of Riga, says the German offensive there can not be carried to a point at which it will seriously threaten Petrograd.

"An offensive movement of more than 250 miles, Colonel Shumsky says, would require not less than two months, and in the next two or three weeks the rainy reason and bad roads will render impossible any movement on Petrograd this year. The routes leading to the capital are protected not only by the line of the Dvina, but also by strong positions formed by the lake system in the Pskoff region, which are well fortified."

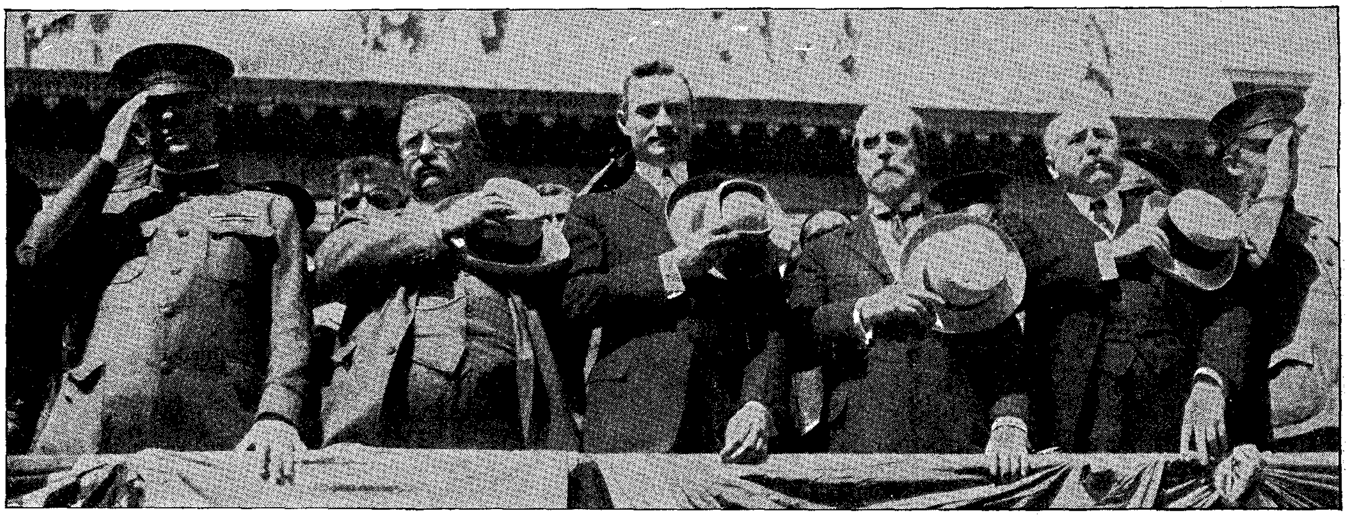
"The best way for the United States to help save Russia is to whip Germany as soon as possible," declares Catherine Bereskovskaia, "grandmother of the revolution." And in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Sun* we read:

"The confidence of the President in Russia's ability to avoid the pitfall of a separate peace with Germany, it was stated, remains stedfast. In that belief the American Government will continue to extend aid to the Kerensky Government. But even should this confidence prove to be misplaced, the United States is in the war to stay until the principles for which it is fighting are vindicated."

Another factor that may become active in the Russian situation, various observers remind us, is Japan, who can come to Russia's assistance by way of the trans-Siberian railroad. Says the New York *Telegraph:*

"Word comes from the Japanese Government that the Mikado is ready to take an active part in the war, using both men and war-ships any time the Allied nations desire it. The Japanese, indeed, seem eager for the fray. They ask certain pledges regarding Asia and her possessions before beginning to fight, and they will receive these pledges if the Russians get out of the war. It is reported from Japan that the Mikado has a million men, trained to the minute, that can be sent to the Russian line inside of a month."

The situation in Russia would be discouraging, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "if it were not offset by the growing weakness of Austria shown on the Italian front, and by the unbroken ascendency of the Allies in Belgium and France, with the American contingent still to be heard from." So important do some observers consider the great Italian offensive (which was discust in our last issue) that they even think the Great War may be decided on that front. This drive was launched on August 19, and by September 3 the Austrian losses on the road to Trieste were placed by the Italian Government at 128,500. "The Italians are contributing daily to the Austrian desire for peace," remarks the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. "Austria is breaking under the strain," declares the Chicago *Evening Post:* "It is her mountains rather than her men that now hold back the Italians. And even these she can not retain with the reduced forces she has available. And so Vienna talks much of peace and applauds loudly the efforts of her good friend the Pope to



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AS NEW YORK CITY'S NATIONAL ARMY WENT BY.

"These men make all Americans' their debtors," said Colonel Roosevelt of the "Soldiers of Freedom." At his right stands Major-General J. Franklin Bell. At his left, Mayor Mitchel, Charles Evans Hughes, Alton B. Parker, and Adjutant-General Sherrill, of the National Guard.

bring an end to a struggle she is losing." And in the Providence *Journal* we read:

> "The battle-cry '*Avanti Savoia!*' is striking terror into the Austrian Army, over forty miles of fighting country between Tolmino and Trieste. It is heard at Vienna, which delayed four days after the Italians had planted the tricolor on Monte Santo before acknowledging the fall of that northern fortification.
>
> "With the thrill of a momentous Italian victory in the air, curiosity may be aroused over the silence of Rome on the operations directly toward Trieste. The last information, early in the week, indicated that Trieste would fall into the hands of the Italians when they deemed the time had come to apply the 'nippers.' The battle-bulletins since then have related almost exclusively to the fighting in the north, in the direction of those Austrian positions which constitute the far outposts of Vienna.
>
> "The Second Italian Army, which daringly crossed the Isonzo River, stormed Monte Santo, and now has occupied the Bainsizza Plateau, which clears the way to the 'impregnable' Austrian position at Tolmino, is fighting far north, beyond the country that belongs to *Italia Irredenta*. Outside observers may only guess at the ultimate objective of this unexpected movement. The immediate one would seem to be to break the Austrian Army apart, a feat which is the ambition of every army commander, but which has been accomplished on a major scale only once—by Mackensen when he tore through the betrayed Roumanians; and, at that, he did not succeed in isolating and capturing more than a fragment of the scattered army. The Italian operations are on a far broader scale than any one has supposed necessary to secure Trieste. Has General Cadorna undertaken a much more stupendous task, with an objective much more splendid even than the recovery of *Italia Irredenta?*"

"Whether or not Trieste falls, whether or not Vienna is threatened, the military failure of Austria is fairly complete," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which goes on to say:

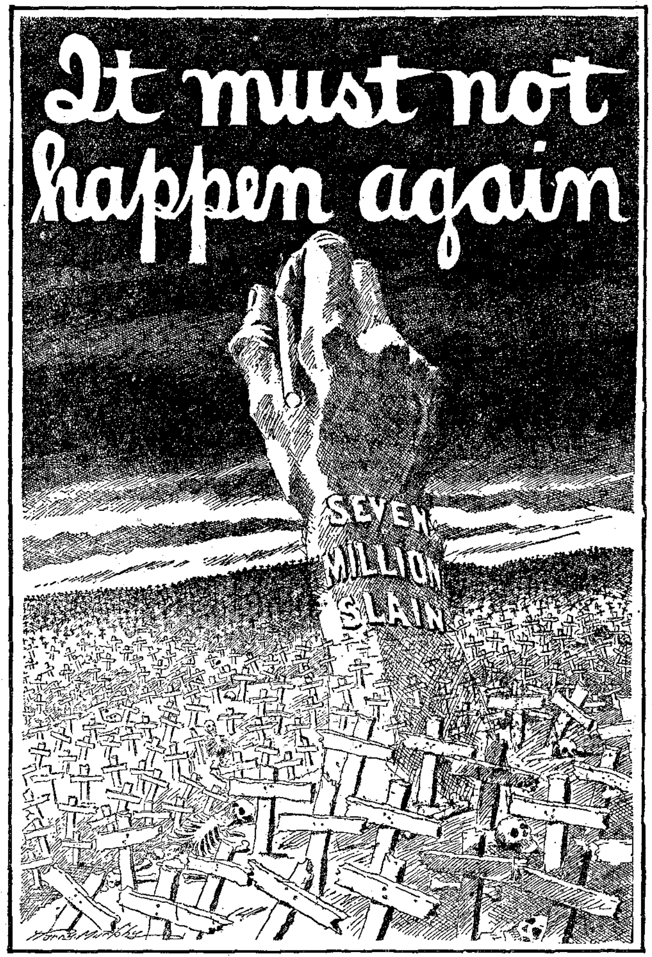
> "By nothing short of a miracle could the Austrian troops resume the offensive. The best they could hope for would be a lingering defense, a retirement as costly as possible to the enemy. But there are other things to be considered. All accounts agree that the internal condition of the Empire is terrible. It is doubted if the people could survive another winter of privation. There is something akin to despair among the loyal adherents of the House of Hapsburg, something akin to revolution among the Slavic subjects of that House. The revolt in Bohemia has been checked, not crusht. The Government can not trust many of its own soldiers to fight against their brothers in blood. Resentment at German dictation is growing among all classes. Austria has been stanch to her ally, but at fearful cost. She has been held partly by honor, partly by fear. But the first motive can weigh little now in view of the wholly selfish policy which Germany has pursued toward her; and the second must weigh less than it did before Germany herself began to show signs of failing power. There is every reason why Austria should make a separate peace."

OUR NEW "SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM"

THE PRESIDENT IS ENVIOUS of the chosen men, picked by the Selective Draft Law, who are to embody the armed might of the United States in its conflict with the great militaristic autocracy of William II. "I should like to be with them," he said in a special message, "on the field and in the trenches where the real and final battle for the independence of the United States is to be fought." And he calls them "the soldiers of freedom." Their entrance into service was marked by parades in many cities, not the least of which was led by the President, the Cabinet, and members of the Senate and House in Washington. We honor these men as they are ready to leave for the front, observes the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, "not more for what they may be or what the war may make them than for what we know them to be now." They are the nucleus of our Third Citizen Army and have a high tradition to live up to, says the New York *Globe*, and the men Washington led, the men that followed Grant and Lee, "walked before them in the thought of all of us." And this journal assures us that "as their forefathers bore themselves, so none may doubt will the boys of our day bear themselves, true to the ideals of our country and its flag." Welcoming them into the nation's service on September 3, President Wilson addrest to them the following message:

> THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.
>
> *To the soldiers of the National Army:*
>
> "You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence. The eyes of all the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom.
>
> "Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men everywhere not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through. Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America.
>
> "My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!
>
> "WOODROW WILSON."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* and other journals are imprest with the President's phrase in calling the National Army "in some special sense the soldiers of freedom." He does not intend that the conscript shall be exalted at the expense of the regular Army or the National Guard, this journal goes on to say, but means that while opportunity for service in the cause of freedom is common to all alike, conscript or volunteer, the conscript embodies in a peculiar degree the resolution of the country to make war for humanity as democracy should make it, imposing the burden of military duty upon all classes alike, and creating an army more thoroughly representative of our citizenship than any other army we ever had. Germany laughs at our military enterprises, tho admitting our man-power in raw material and our great wealth, *The Eagle* reminds us, but the power to make both effective before the submarine can destroy communication between our Allies and ourselves is emphatically denied. Germany laughed at the military enterprise of democratic France, and predicted that Paris would be captured and Russia ruinously beaten before the citizen armies of England could take the field, but to-day the citizen armies of the British democracy outfight the German armies at every point, for—



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THE PEACE TERMS.

—Murphy in the New York *American*.

> "An aroused democracy is more formidable in the field than any autocracy can possibly be. And an aroused democracy becomes doubly formidable when, as in our case, we enter upon war without demanding for ourselves material compensation in territory or indemnities. We are fighting for equal rights, for fair play, for the future sanctity of international agreements, for the assured observation of all those rules of humanity and civilization which Prussianism has smashed with its mailed fist."

As evidence of the astonishing growth of this democracy's Army, we read in the news columns of the New York *Tribune* that when the United States went to war with Germany only five months ago, the nation's Army consisted of 110,000 men called Regulars. The first of the men chosen by the Selective Draft go to join an army which is already more than 700,000 strong, and when all the drafted 625,000 men shall have been called, and that will be as fast as the cantonments can receive them for training, the United States will have 1,350,000 men under arms, exclusive of the Navy.

Not a few journals note with gratification that the man taken under the Selective Draft will carry, as the Chicago *Herald* puts it, "if not the well-known marshal's baton in his knapsack, at least possibility of gaining shoulder-straps." All that is needed to put him in line is the exhibition of ability and a willingness to work hard. This wise policy, in the view of *The Herald*, affords extra encouragement to the young recruit and will also "emphasize the democratic character of the new National Army in which only ability, character, and experience are to count." Washington dispatches inform us that enlisted men of the National Guard and the regular Army will also have every opportunity to fit themselves for commissions. The Government will take no more officers or officer candidates from civil life after the training period of the second series of officers' camps has been completed. It has virtually been decided to establish an officers' school at each of the divisional training-camps, we are told, and men from the ranks who show special qualifications will be sent to these schools. With the staffs of French and British officers of firing-line experience on duty at each camp as advisers, an unusual opportunity for lecture courses will be presented.

"Don't Worry About Your Boy," is the heading given by the Chicago *Tribune* to an editorial it quotes from the Galesburg (Ill.) *Mail*, in which warning is issued against the false impression that enlistment or conscription means the probable death of the soldier in battle. As a matter of fact, the death-rate in the Allied Army on the Western front is only about four times that of men of the same age in civil life, *The Mail* avers, and reminds us that there are many occupations of peace which are no less hazardous than the occupation of making war, so—

> "Don't worry about your son, your brother, or your sweetheart who is in the Army. He may perhaps be killed or hurt, but there are ninety-six chances out of a hundred that he will come back to you—and in the great majority of cases he will be better physically, mentally, and morally for his experience."

The Cincinnati *Post* tells us of the Dallas father who said in reply to the question, "Why should we send our boys to fight in a foreign land?" that he would rather have his son "go to heaven in France than go to hell in America." *The Post* commends him heartily, and says that if Germany should win the war in France "she will use little time in transporting her own peculiar variety of hell to America." As to the Government's right to draft men to fight either here or abroad, we have an authoritative opinion from former Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles Evans Hughes, who addrest the American Bar Association on "War Powers Under the Constitution." Mr. Hughes announced that we have "a fighting Constitution" as well as a peace-time Constitution, and he said in part:

> "Upon every citizen lies the duty of aiding in the common defense. In exercising its Constitutional power to raise armies the Congress may enforce this duty. The Congress may call any one to service who is able to serve. The question who may be called, or in what order, is simply one for the judgment of the National Legislature. The power vested in Congress is not to raise armies simply by calling for volunteers, but to raise armies by whatever method Congress deems best, and hence must be deemed to embrace conscription. To the framers of the Constitution the draft was a familiar mode of raising armies, as it had been resorted to by the Colonies to fill up their quotas in the Revolutionary War. The draft was put in force both by the Union and by the Confederacy during the Civil War, and its validity was sustained by the courts in both North and South. . . . . .
>
> "There is no doubt of the Constitutional authority to employ our forces on the battle-fields of Europe in the war that we are now waging for the safety of the United States and to conquer an enduring peace that the liberties of free peoples throughout the world may forever be secured from the aggression of an unscrupulous military Power."

WHERE LOYAL LABOR STANDS

THE LOYALTY of British and American labor to the Allied cause was jointly and significantly demonstrated, the New York *World* notes, when on the same day last week the British Trades Union Congress in Blackpool voted 30 to 1 not to send delegates to the Stockholm Conference, and the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy met at Minneapolis to line up the national labor forces behind the United States Government. In this country it may be, as the New York *Times* suggests, that we take the loyalty of the working people as a matter of course and do not fully appreciate what it means that our workers, in Mr. Duncan's phrase, "stand as a stone wall back of President Wilson and Congress." So *The Times* asks us to imagine for a moment what would have happened had the American Federation of Labor "followed the counsels of the majority Socialists, of extremists, and disloyalists":

> "There would have been strikes innumerable. Munitions, materials, and supplies of war could not have been had. There would have been an economic civil war, perhaps disorders and disturbances amounting to physical civil war. At home and abroad the United States would have been impotent. The military and the moral effect would have been ruinous. We should have been helpless."

The primary object of the convention held by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, last week, according to Mr. John Spargo, was to show the working classes of the Allied countries and even of the enemy countries that the People's Council does not represent the great mass of the labor-unionists and Socialists of America. The convention itself, the New York *Sun* believes, showed the wide existence of real Americanism underlying "all manner of political creeds and all sorts of economic beliefs." There were Socialists like Mr. Spargo, Henry L. Slobodin, Charles Edward Russell, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and Chester M. Wright. There were labor-leaders like Samuel Gompers, Hugh Frayne, and Frank P. Walsh. The convention in which these men participated was a step in the formation of a permanent organization, which, according to a Chicago delegate, will back up President Wilson and support the fundamental principles of industrial democracy. And leaders at Minneapolis confidently predicted that "as a result of the work of the Alliance and other similar organizations the activities of pro-Germans will be curbed to such a degree that in three months there will be no disloyal utterances in any part of the country." The Alliance's formal declaration of principles was thus stated in part by Mr. Gompers:

> "It shall be our task to interpret America's democratic spirit and purpose in this conflict to our fellow workers, especially those of foreign birth, and to combat every form of propaganda, no matter by whom it may be carried on, which tends to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses and their willingness to strive and sacrifice for the nation and its high purposes.
>
> "We shall strip the mask from those who in the name of democracy, antimilitarism, and peace are engaged in the nefarious propaganda of treachery to all that these noble words represent. We indignantly repudiate the claim that this propaganda—which, be it remembered, brings joy and comfort to German autocracy—has the support of the labor movement of America. Not even at the behest of the so-called People's Council will the organized workers of America prostitute the labor movement to serve the brutal power responsible for the infamous rape of Belgium—the power that would subject Russia to a worse despotism than that of the Romanofs.
>
> "Democracy will not be served by the victory of autocracy, by letting the Declaration of Independence be supplanted by the Kaiser's fiat."

In his opening address to the convention, Mr. Gompers declared that the working people of this country want peace, but "to ask the Government of the United States now to state specifically the terms of peace is to play, consciously or unconsciously, into the hands of the enemy." Continuing, Mr. Gompers defined a traitor to his country as being, in union-labor phraseology, "upon a par with the scab to his trade."

Frank B. Walsh, as temporary chairman, told the delegates they were there "to plan the enthusiastic support of the most democratic war ever fought and to hold for democracy the things war has brought it."

SPECIAL TRA
W YORK TO MINNEAPOLIS
NATIONAL LOYALTY CONVENTION

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THE LOYAL LABOR SPECIAL.

New York delegates to the Minneapolis Conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy leaving the Grand Central Station.

In a letter to Mr. Gompers, President Wilson expresst his appreciation of the importance of the Minneapolis Conference, praised the men and women who took part in it, and told them of his desire that they should feel "that their devotion to country is in no wise a betrayal of principle, and that in serving America to-day they are serving their cause no less faithfully than in the past." He declared that any fears workers might have that military need would destroy "laboriously erected industrial and social standards" were quite baseless.

Not only in the speeches and resolutions of the Minneapolis Convention has the loyalty of American Labor been expresst. In a Labor-day speech at Boston, Vice-President James Duncan of the American Federation of Labor said:

> "The very large majority of the workers of our country stand as a stone wall back of President Wilson and Congress. . . . Organized labor not only stands for and will protect the democracy of our own country, but demands, and is willing to fight for it, that democracy shall be extended to all the peoples of civilized countries."

And on the same day Secretary of Labor Wilson, who is a member of the United Mine Workers of America, declared that "there is not a labor organization in this country, composed of wage-workers and managed by wage-workers, that has not already given a clear intimation that it is with its whole heart and soul with the Administration in the conduct of the war."

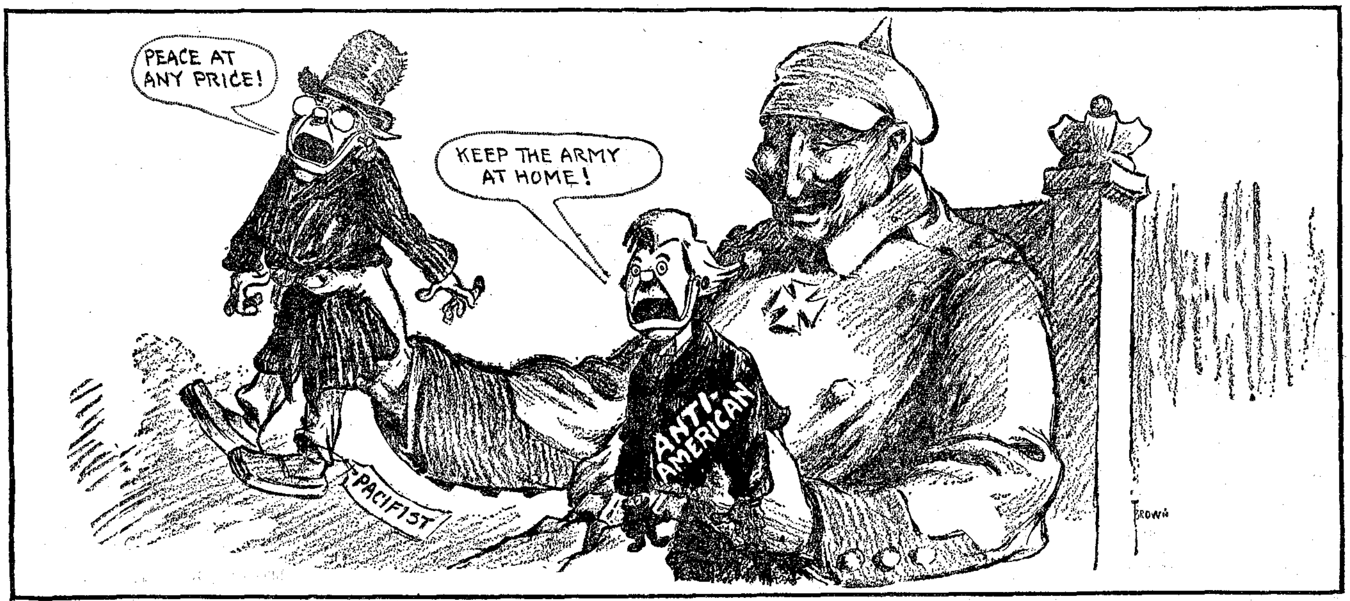
THE PACIFIST PILGRIMS

THE WEEK-END ODYSSEY of the delegates to the conference of the "People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace" developed so many picturesque, even humorous, phases that our press would hardly have taken it seriously were it not for the belief, as exprest by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "that back of all this surface folly there masquerades the more sinister demagog and agitator type, which, in time of war, may stimulate the irresponsible brain to the overt act." The refusal of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota officials and communities to permit the holding of the conference—so unlike the usual eagerness to "land" conventions—pleases the New York *Globe* as proof that peace at any price "is not the idol some have supposed it in our great Northwest." Another Eastern editor rejoices that public opinion in "the greatest German-American section of the country" has "made it impossible for any one of three cities in that territory to harbor the peace delegates." Thanks to the People's Council, writes a Minneapolis correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "thousands of Northwestern people have been stirred from outward indifference to militant and eager patriotism, and all question as to the devoted loyalty of the people of these States has been disposed of." And the pacifists themselves evince a certain satisfaction with the events of the Labor-Day pilgrimage. As one young woman told a press correspondent before leaving Chicago at the end of two eventful days:

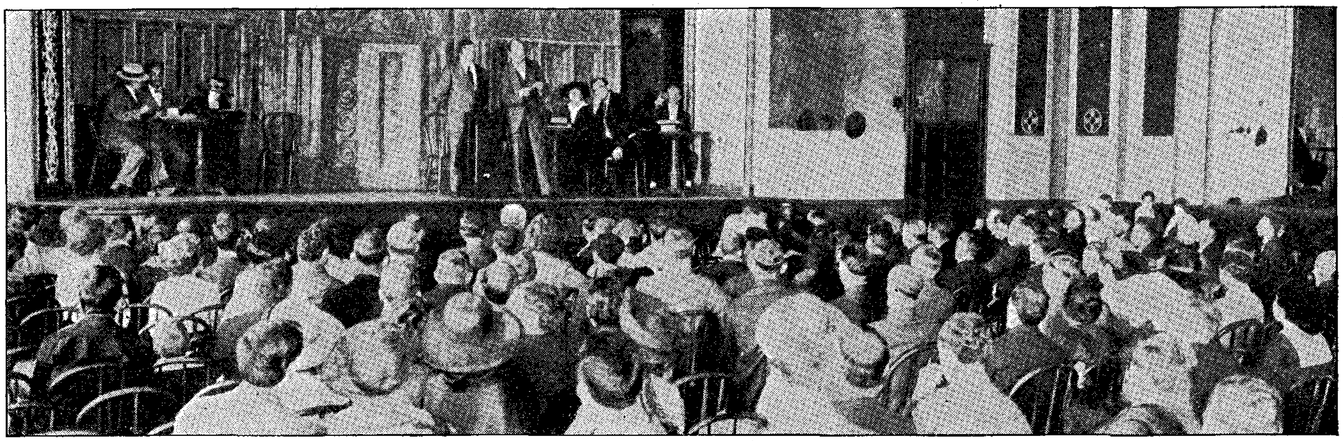
> "We have achieved a signal victory. The refusal of the authorities of Minneapolis, Fargo (N. D.), Hudson (Wis.), Milwaukee, Washington, and a few other places to allow us to meet merely served to enhance the importance of our achievement in Chicago."

As noted in these pages two weeks ago, 2,000 representatives of the 2,000,000 adherents claimed by the People's Council planned to hold a conference or constituent assembly in Minneapolis on September 1. But some changes were made in their program, as we note from a survey of Middle-Western papers and dispatches. Delegates were on the way when Governor Burnquist forbade them to meet in Minnesota. A sheriff's warning that the conference "would result in bloodshed, rioting, and loss of life" had weight with the Governor, who declared that the people of Minnesota were "not in a frame of mind to entertain gatherings which can serve no purpose other than giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." That seemed to Louis P. Lochner, who was arranging for the meeting in advance, "a sad comment on our freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution." But, encouraged by reassuring words from Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, he attempted to hire a hall in Hudson, the nearest Wisconsin city. Then the people of Hudson saw to it that Lochner and his associates left their city on very short notice. About the same time the Governor of Wisconsin canceled the invitation held out by the Mayor of Milwaukee. Fargo, North Dakota, was a possibility, and Governor Frazier was in an acquiescent mood, but the city authorities of Fargo interposed a negative. Pacific coast delegates stopt at Salt Lake and sounded Governor Bamberger, who refused to countenance a meeting there. Suggestions of Washington, D. C., according to the Chicago *Herald*, brought the hint from municipal authorities to remember Coxey's Army. So the special train with the New York delegates arrived at Chicago with its passengers still uncertain as to their final destination.

The arrival of the delegates, and their determination to hold their meeting, precipitated a conflict between Mayor Thompson and Governor Lowden. "Pacifists are law-abiding citizens," in the Mayor's opinion, and he declared: "I shall not have it spread broadcast that Chicago denies free speech to anybody." Governor Lowden, on the other hand, made known his view that while the conference purported to be in the interests of peace, it was "really intended to obstruct the Government in the prosecution of the war in which we are now engaged, and calculated to produce disorder and rioting in Illinois." Therefore the Governor determined to stop the meeting. He communicated with the Chicago police, who promptly broke up a meeting held in the West Side Auditorium on September 1. The Mayor, however, had his innings. He told his police chief that the pacifists should be protected, wherefore they met in the same place on the following day. The Governor, surprized but not dismayed, sent four companies of State militia from Springfield to suppress the meeting. He declared himself "satisfied" that this meeting was "designed for the purpose of bringing on draft riots and obstructing the Government in other respects." But before the troops could reach Chicago, the People's Council had held their meeting, appointed an executive committee, drawn up a platform, listened to speeches by ex-Senator Works, of California, Congressman William E. Mason, of Illinois, and Rabbi J. L. Magnes of New York. Their platform was the familiar demand for peace without annexation or indemnities, free speech, repeal of the Draft Law, and an immediate restatement of national war-aims. Congressman Mason denounced the Governor's attempt to suppress the conference as "the most sickening and disheartening thing since the founding of our Republic." He declared himself "more interested in free speech in Illinois than in how much one king is going to pay another as



THE VENTRILOQUIST. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.



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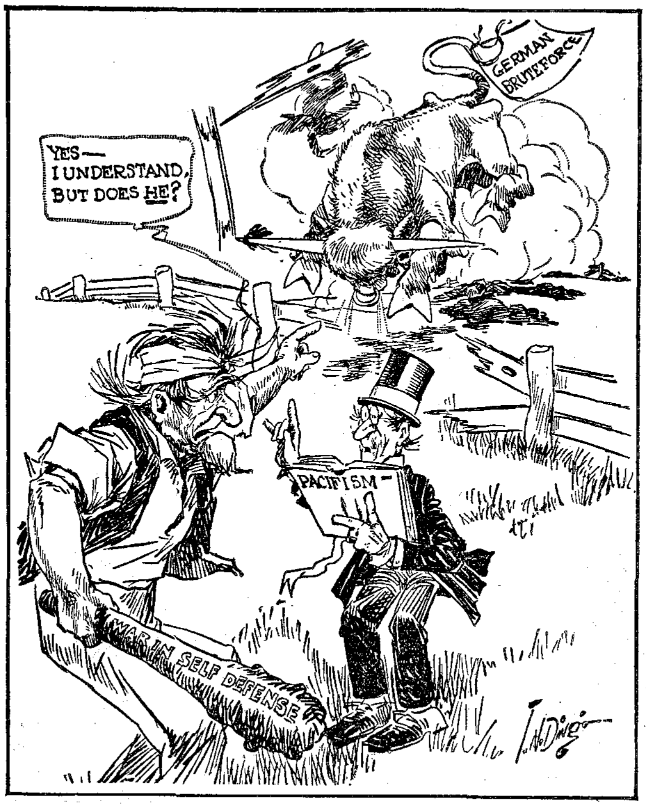
THE PACIFIST PILGRIMS IN CHICAGO.

The People's Council in session under the protection of Mayor Thompson; troops sent by the Governor arrived after the meeting adjourned.

an indemnity in Europe." He asserted that "the mothers of this country have shed enough tears to float a battle-ship because their dear boys are to be sent to Europe." Senator Works also bewailed the suppression of free speech and defended the right of pacifists to demand that Congress repeal the Selective Draft Law. Rabbi Magnes asked if it is "worthy of a democracy that citizens holding divergent views be driven from place to place to find opportunity for discussion"?

In a final statement the Council declared that "the events of the last few days clearly show how far America has gone in depriving herself of democracy at home in order to export it abroad." Then the New York delegates went home on their special train and the Council's further activities were left to the duly appointed executive committee. Mayor Thompson, however, remained to face a resolution of censure passed by his own city council and a storm of denunciation from the patriotic people and press of the city.



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MISPLACED MISSIONARY WORK.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

The protests against suppression of free speech aroused by the action of the Illinois and Minnesota executives are by no means confined to the members of the People's Council or even their sympathizers. Mr. Gompers and other leaders in the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which met in Minneapolis last week, deplored the exclusion of the People's Council from the city as depriving them of an opportunity of meeting the pacifists at close range, and as giving color to the cry that the people are being deprived of their Constitutional right of free speech. The New York *Evening Post* thinks that whether these pacifists are "mischievous, misguided, or merely misunderstood," is a less important question than whether "legitimate, law-abiding free speech as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States is or is not dead in America." John Spargo, who left the Socialist party because of its antiwar stand, has written to a leading member of the National Security League protesting against that organization's efforts to prevent the meeting of the People's Council. He says that whereas the hollowness of the Council's open propaganda could easily have been met and exposed, it is by suppression forced into secret and subterranean channels. Mr. Spargo fears that the statements of the loyal labor men at Minneapolis will be discounted, "because the masses know that the other side has not had a fair chance."

But the New York *Times* denies that free speech is at issue, saying:

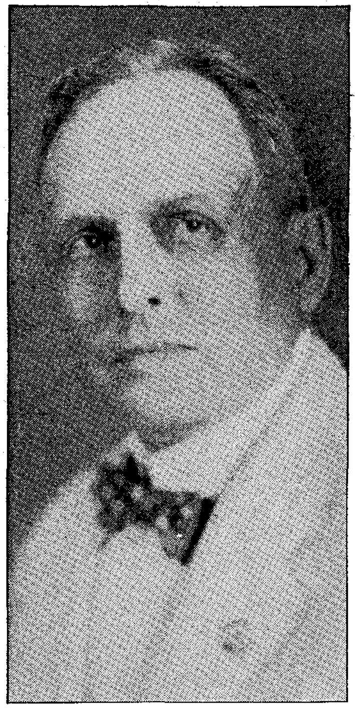
> "Free speech in time of war has this difference from free speech in time of peace, that certain kinds of speech in time of war carry death with them. They cease to be words and become bullets. Attacks on the Government and on the people that are carrying on the war serve to thwart the aim of the war, which is to defeat the enemy and to avoid defeat for ourselves."

In Minneapolis, *The Journal* asserts that "there is no question that the vaporings of the peace-at-any-price talkers are used with great effect in Germany to convince the people that America is neither united nor sincere in her war-aims"; and whether the speakers are mere mistaken zealots or German agents—"the result is the same." In the other twin city, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* commends Governor Burnquist for acting against the People's Council, whose program "is utterly disloyal and un-American." At the Governor's back, says the Duluth *News-Tribune*, in the same State, are "the ninety-nine per cent. of the citizens whose hearts are true." Governor Burnquist's action was thus strongly indorsed by the Duluth *Herald*, among other reasons "because the meeting would have branded Minnesota throughout the nation as 'congenial atmosphere' for treason; and the event shows that Minnesota is anything but that."

In Chicago, *The Herald* represents the press of the city in condemning the Mayor and approving the attitude of Governor Lowden. Chicago, it says, "is strong for free speech, but is eternally opposed to unpatriotic attempts to hamstring the Government."

TWO-TWENTY WHEAT

THE PRICE OF BREAD, not the price of wheat, is what vitally concerns the average American, remark several editors in their comment on the fixing by Governmental authority of a basic price of $2.20 a bushel for 1917 wheat. The New York *World*, for one, warns us that "the high price of white bread is here to stay for a time," and the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* does not see the consumer profiting much from "the costly food-control measure which Congress passed after so much labor." United States Senator Harding, of Ohio, has actually been quoted in the Washington dispatches as saying that "the Congressional guaranty of two-dollar wheat to the bakers and of a higher rate for the crop this year will add ten times the burden to the simple American home" that all the new war-taxes do. The New York *Evening Sun*, however, considers the establishment of "two-twenty wheat" as "the first and most vital step toward the cheapening of bread," and other editors look for somewhat cheaper flour and bread before very long. Representative millers expect some reduction in the price of flour, tho bakers see little hope of a return to the old five-cent loaf. The members of the wheat price-fixing commission think that the new price will permit of a fourteen-ounce loaf of bread selling for five cents and allowing a fair profit both to the flour manufacturer and the baker. In an earnest effort to bring prices down, the Food Administration, we are told, is to launch a campaign for the elimination of fancy rolls and loaves and the establishment of a standard loaf of bread. The New York *World's* Washington correspondent expects that the Food Administration's next step will be to regulate the price of flour, and some correspondents think that the agreement made at the instance of Government officials between the millers and the bakers as to prices for flour and bread will give the consumer a square deal.



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HE SET THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College, headed the price-committee. He also heads the new Fuel Administration.

However the consumer may be affected, the price of $2.20 a bushel ought to suit the wheat-raising farmers in the opinion of several journals. The Boston *Transcript* thinks that $2 would have been plenty, and that the extra twenty cents was simply a tip which the consumer pays the farmer. "If the farmers of the country as a whole can not get good profit from wheat at $2.20 a bushel, the conditions in that industry have been revolutionized beyond the ken of the experts and statisticians," says the Chicago *Herald*, which adds that "if a guaranty of $2 a bushel, minimum, for next year's crop, even tho the war should stop suddenly and wheat be released everywhere for export, will not stimulate a large acreage, then nothing will."

On the other hand, we read in a New York *World* dispatch from Washington that most of the wheat farmers were expecting a price of from $2.50 to $3. Members of the price-fixing commission have said that they looked for a great deal of criticism from the farmers, and *The American Agriculturist* thinks that the farmers are showing their patriotism by giving up the higher prices for wheat which had already been established in the market. The Minneapolis *Tribune*, published in a milling and wheat-producing center, takes up this attitude of the wheat-producers and says:

> "The price is bound to be unsatisfactory to many because it will mean a loss to them on the 1917 crop, particularly in parts of the Northwest where the yield was poor. The great majority of producers, however, will procure a good money return for their grain. No crop of wheat ever was produced without losses to some. Manifestly it was impossible for the Government to 'cover' all individual losses and still name a price that would be fair to consumers. . . . . . .
>
> "The committee had a vexing task. Besides trying to be fair to both producer and consumer, it had to take into its purview the fact of war, the need of encouraging wheat culture next year, the prices of wheat and flour in relation to prices of other commodities, the possible effect of an early conclusion of war, the price of $2 already decided upon for the wheat of 1918, and other considerations of economic importance."

In announcing the new wheat price President Wilson exprest his hope "that this step will at once stabilize and keep within moderate bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year, and in consequence the prices of flour and bread also." The price of $2.20 a bushel applies to the 1917 crop of wheat. The 1918 wheat crop has been already guaranteed a minimum price of $2 by the Food Law. The actual figure was the result of a compromise, some members of the committee representing the farmers advocating a higher and others representing labor a much lower price.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

GERMAN currency is approaching a scrap-of-paper basis.—*Wall Street Journal.*

PACIFISTS can not hold a meeting, it seems, without disturbing the peace.—*Chicago Daily News.*

DON'T these Broadway orators want any country to be free except Ireland?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IN her negotiations with Germany Argentina is now midway between the *Lusitania* and the *Arabic* stage.—*Boston Transcript.*

SINCE April, 167,780 Teutons of military age have begun extended vacations in France, England, and Italy.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THOSE who contend that "democracy is a bad war-maker" are not making out such a bad case for democracy as they may believe.—*Appeal to Reason.*

OF course, we are confident that our Army will ultimately sock it to the Hindenburg host, but so far fifteen citizens of Houston constitute its toll.—*Houston Post.*

THE ex-Czar of Russia and his family are now living in a fourteen-room flat in Tobolsk, Siberia. It is understood that after one or two encounters with the janitor he sadly admitted that he never did know anything about czaring anyway.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WAR was not forced on the Kaiser, but peace will be.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHERE Denmark made her great mistake was in not selling Crocker Land to us last month.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE cement ship is a concrete example of what can be accomplished by a good mixer.—*Gaelic American* (*New York*).

WE may not call it "economic war," but we advise the Huns not to stamp their goods "Made in Germany."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Kaiser still talks of "my fleet" and "my armies," but when the time comes he will speak of "our defeat."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

As a sinecure in weary hot-weather days that of German Minister of the Colonies has its unquestioned charms.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

IT is now announced that the Kaiser has decided to wage a more relentless submarine warfare. Let 'er go, Bill. It'll all be in the itemized statement at the end of the war.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

VENIZELOS does not think the time is opportune for Greece to become a republic, but the fact that the members of the Chamber of Deputies have taken to fist fighting to settle parliamentary questions would seem to indicate that that body at least has the true republican spirit.—*Dallas News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHAT A CENTURY HAS WROUGHT—GEORGE III.'S SUCCESSOR GREETING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

King George V. salutes the colors as he and Queen Alexandra watch American troops on the march in London.

TEUTONIC IRE STIRRED BY THE PRESIDENT

CONTEMPT AND RAGE are the chief ingredients of much German and Austrian editorial comment on President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note. His hint that peace might be arranged with a really popular German Government appears to rouse strangely violent wrath—always a sign that the truth has hit home. In fact, the President seems to have touched a very sore spot, to judge from the outcries. The German editors are excited by what they call his attempt to interfere in the affairs of the German people. The Berlin *Tageblatt* remarks moderately that President Wilson "speaks of the democratization of Germany, which we also desire; but it is an internal question and one we consider forbidden territory for foreigners, as a condition of peace"; but much less restrained is the opinion of the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which says President Wilson "declines the Pope's mediation with the same mass of swollen phrases with which he has already satiated the German peoples." When the President avers that the war is not being waged against the German people, but against their masters, this journal exclaims:

> "The absolute mendacity of Mr. Wilson's phraseology becomes apparent when his dictum as to the rights of nations who are capable of shaping their own destinies is opposed to the wish of the German people to be governed by these very 'masters.' Mr. Wilson, therefore, does not intend to give us our liberty, but to deprive us of liberty to arrive at our own decisions.
>
> "For that matter, this whole mass of words has as its sole purpose the expression of the intention to prolong the war at any price. In this resolve Mr. Wilson, who is fighting for the freedom of mankind, orders peace meetings dispersed and pacifists arrested.
>
> "This war has exposed in its nakedness much that is low and contemptible; its remaining task was to exhibit a hero like this coldly calculating mathematician whom a singular fate in a momentous hour has given the power over one hundred million people."

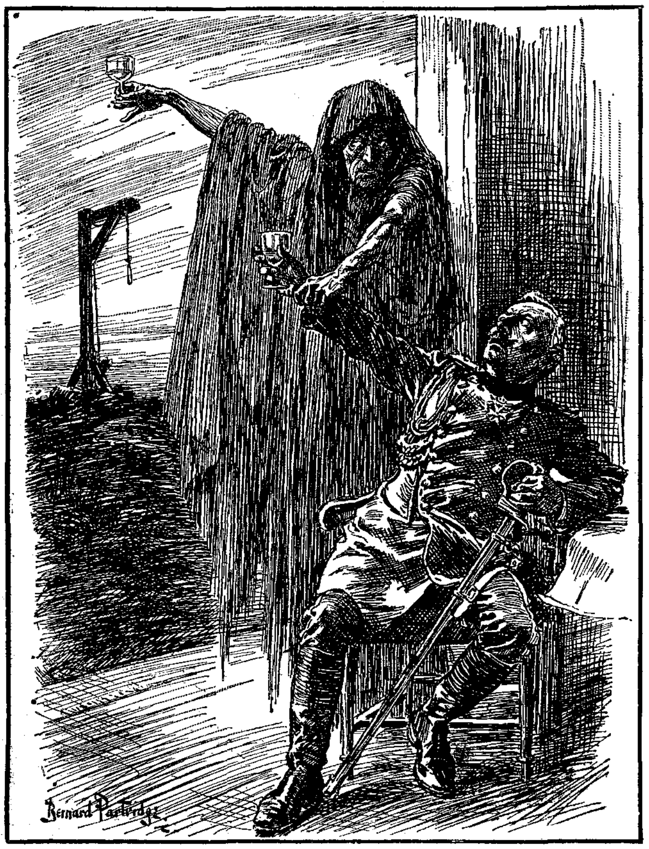
The *Kölnische Zeitung* calls every word of the President's note "grotesque nonsense," the climax of which is that the German people are "groaning under a cruel Government." The entire German people, rich and poor, Socialist and Conservative, has continually repeated that it stands firm for the Emperor and the Empire, asserts this journal, which holds that the "solution of the puzzle is that Mr. Wilson wants to persevere with the war," for America's business needs the war at this juncture and America's future needs the big army that is just in the making. It charges the President with hoping for disunity in Germany, so he offers the German people peace at the cost of the German Government's fall. The trick is too transparent, according to this organ, which says the German people may be relied upon to "range themselves more firmly around the Emperor against this hypocrite." The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* observes:

> "President Wilson weeps crocodile tears over the Pope's humanity, but leaves it at that. He wants nothing short of the destruction of the enemy, and demands an Anglo-American peace. Mr. Wilson's answer must be characterized as pitiful. The man who formerly stood forth as a peacemaker is now blowing the wildest war-trumpet. He who proclaimed peace without victory now desires the complete crushing of the enemy."

The Berlin *Volkszeitung* suspects that President Wilson was anxious to be non-committal in his reply, for "if he had said yes to the papal note, that would have meant that he was taking leave of ambitious plans of his own, while if he had said no, he would have unveiled openly his activity as a prolonger of the war, and would have angered the friends of peace in the United States, who constitute a majority of his electors." Therefore, this journal goes on to say: "He finds a good way out of this quandary by railing at the ruler of Germany and by rejecting every peace treaty which does not contain the German people's guaranty." The Berlin *Börsen Zeitung* sees in the appeal to the German people the object of the Entente Allies, which is the "weakening of our internal front," as their only prospect of victory. This hope, it tells us, will be wholly disappointed. A similar strain is sounded by the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, which speaks of the "genuinely Wilson" "pharisaical hypocrisy" of the President's note, and adds:

> "Like the British, Mr. Wilson bases his only hope on internal complications in Germany. Now, as before, he backs the doubtful card of a German revolution, or at least internal changes

which in their effects on Germany's foreign policy would operate in a similar enfeebling manner. Mr. Wilson knows that there are people in Germany who are particularly susceptible to such utterances by an enemy, but he is at last seen through, even by his former friends here, and we can therefore hardly believe that he will have great success in his attempt to influence the feeling in Germany."



THE CHANGED TOAST.

THE KAISER—"To the day—"
DEATH—"—of reckoning." —*Punch* (London).

The *Weser Zeitung* also flings the charge of hypocrisy at the President, and says it is apparent in "every unctuous proclamation he makes," but now it is joined "to the brazen cheek when he speaks of a democracy by which Germany's autocracy must be abolished." The German people decline with thanks a democratic system after the American pattern, "with its immorality and corruption," according to this journal, which declares "they will furnish their house as they like without consulting Mr. Wilson's wishes." The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"President Wilson seems to draw his entire knowledge of Germany from the British press. Otherwise he must have known that in its judgment on the righteousness of the cause for which it is bleeding and suffering the German people is completely at one with its Government."

In striking contrast to the tone of these papers is that of the Socialist *Vorwärts*, which demands that the nation take good advice regardless of the source and introduce the real democratic reforms which constitute the preliminary conditions for any chance of negotiating peace. The *Vorwärts* misses in the note proof of an absence of hostility to the German people which could be furnished by the announcement of a determination that they shall not be robbed or made to pay tribute to their enemies. But it claims that the note is clear on the point that negotiations with Germany are rejected so long as the present governmental system continues, and in demanding guaranties that the will of the Government be backed by the will of the people. And the *Vorwärts* proceeds:

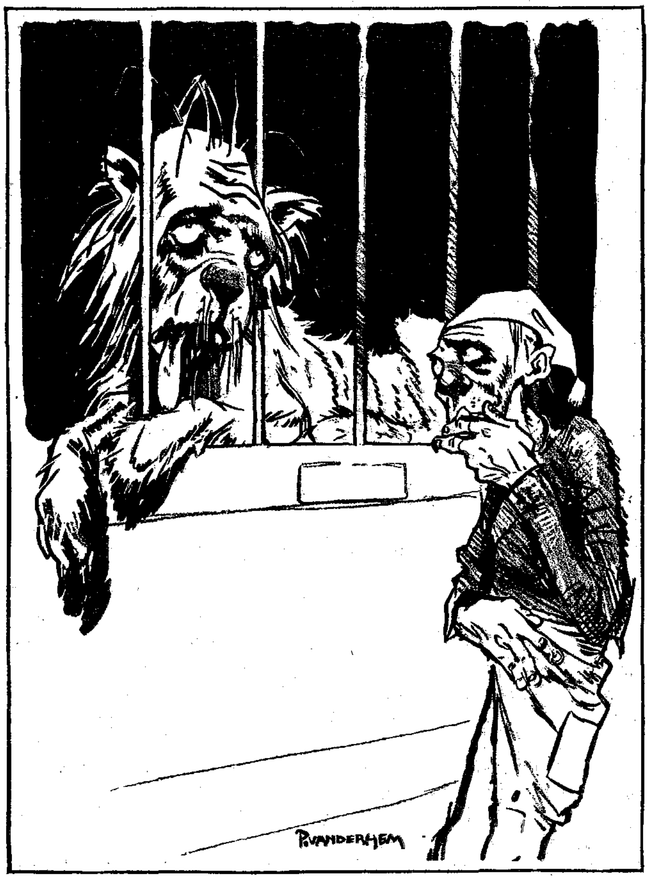
"A certain section of the German press will hasten to declare that it is unworthy of the German people to give such guaranties. We believe the contrary. It would be unworthy of itself to refuse them. The German people is not fighting this hardest of all struggles for the rights of individuals or families, nor for any particular form of Government, but for its own existence. The social democracy advocates a national defense in this sense, but in no other."

Approval of the note is voiced by two influential Hungarian journals. The Budapest *Az Est* says, "every true friend of peace, every patriot can indorse it," and considers of the greatest importance to Hungary that it adhere "without reserve to the policy of peace without annexation." The Budapest *Magyar Orizag* declares that "he who, from the standpoint of peace, condemns Mr. Wilson's note has sold his soul to the war devil and does not wish peace."

HUNGER IN HUNGARY

THE PRACTICAL CERTAINTY of another winter of war brings food-conditions in the Central Empires among the determining factors of peace, and in Hungary, at any rate, things seem to be pretty serious. The following extracts from two articles in the Budapest *Az Est* of June 17 and June 21 will give the reader an idea of the actual food-conditions then prevailing in the Magyar Kingdom. On June 17, *Az Est*, dealing with the "unheard-of scarcity and dearness of foodstuffs in the Budapest market-places," says:

"Last Friday the market-places were even more deserted than usual. The few persistent consumers who have courage enough to enter are hanging about bewildered and puzzled what to get for their money. For dry wood and withered leaves the venders demand money on the ground that they are vegetables. They are exhibiting a basket of strawberries, a handful of green peas or beans on their stalls as rare exotic goods. The green beans are for sale at 70 cents a pound, but nobody buys them. Milk is absolutely not to be had; for



ONE OF WAR'S REVERSES IN THE CENTRAL EMPIRES.

Time was he thought how much the lion would like to eat him, but now he thinks how much he'd like to eat the lion.

—*Nieuwe Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

cream—a kind of fluid, cold, unappetizing stuff which before was skimmed milk—they charge 60 cents a pint, but there is not a pint in the whole place. One can not get any butter or cheese; in fact, we could fill columns with the list of the goods one can not get. The municipal agencies are just unpacking their stock of dried peas and dried plums, but nobody can have any of it—only in the afternoon. Outside in the fowl market a few young chickens are to be had at $2.50 each of one of the venders, the next one wants $2.75 for his; thus it is not advisable to go on. In the egg market the 'venders' are seated before their boxes, but they are all empty. No eggs are to be had in Budapest to-day. Cherries were plentiful at 80 cents a pound. The municipal potato-hut stopt selling potatoes; there was not a pound to be had."

This was the situation on June 15. Five days later the conditions were even worse. The authorities had suddenly fixt the prices of vegetables at about half what the venders were asking. This drastic measure had even more drastic consequences. The venders went off and struck work altogether. In the great market-place there were not only no foodstuffs to be had, but no venders turned up either. The story *Az Est* has to tell on June 21 runs:

> "In the Central Market Hall, as well as in the district halls, since yesterday morning all vegetables and greenstuffs have disappeared totally. The venders did not turn up, and thousands and thousands of housewives could not even get vegetables for dinner. The market venders are on strike. On Saturday they charged $2.25 a pound for green peas and $2.50 for a pound of tomatoes, a pound of cherries costing $1.50. The authorities had to put a stop to this robbery, and fixt prices for all vegetables. The venders replied by not bringing in their stocks. The authorities ask the people to be patient for a few days, when the venders will have to turn up, seeing that their strike will bring no results."

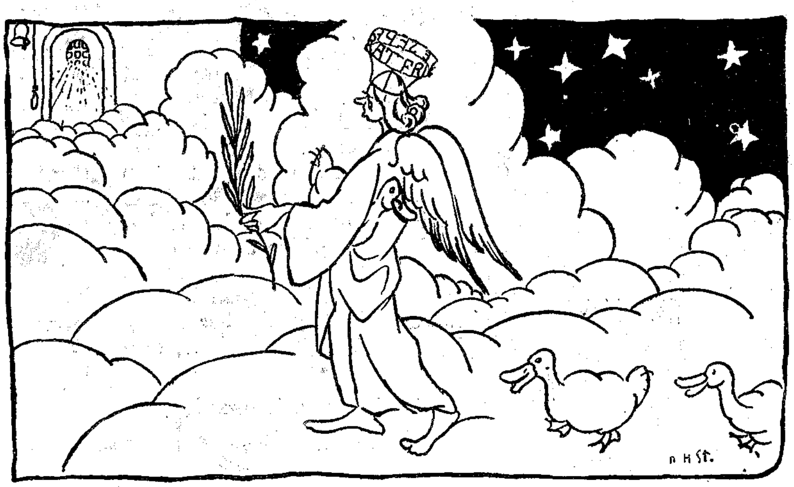
The majority of people in Budapest, we learn, actually live on vegetables, for meat is only for the very rich and is regarded as a luxury at $1.50 to $1.75 a pound. The curious fact that at the end of June no vegetables are to be had in an agricultural country like Hungary, where before the war they were cheap and abundant always, even in April, is explained by the strikers themselves, who, according to the *Az Est*, sell their stock at the railway stations to Viennese and other Austrian and German agents, who pay them double the fixt price and send the goods to Vienna.

MICHAEL'S DREAM—An indirect panegyric of Dr. Michaelis and no little self-glorification of the German nation appear in this antipeace parable in the *Kölnische Zeitung*. It runs:

> "The German Michael had once more drawn his nightcap over his ears. His dreams led him into the Empire of Everlasting Peace. He saw himself seated at the same table with his bitterest enemies, discussing amid a display of unlimited mutual respect the salvation of all mankind.
>
> "When he had rubbed the sleep out of his eyes, his dream pleased him so well that he told it to all the world. But the echo which came from the enemy countries was: 'What! Peace with Germany? Not before she is lying on the ground. Absolutism or democracy? What is that to us? German energy, German thoroughness, and discipline are our enemies. Up and at him, since his knees are already trembling with fear, and his whole house is trembling. Drive him through hunger to despair, since he has the impudence to check the unselfish champions of freedom and right in their victorious career.'
>
> "It was true that Michael's knees were trembling, but not from fear. It was because he saw to his horror that his dreams were only dreams. Then a new strong man took hold of helpless Michael, carefully but firmly removed the nightcap from his head, and confiscated it for the period of the war and the first ten years of peace. Then he put a steel helmet on Michael's head, and just see! Michael called for his sword, and stormed the serried ranks of his enemies, spreading death and destruction."

GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER TO RUSSIA

THE ABORTIVE OFFER OF PEACE which Germany made to Russia was the prelude to the drive upon Riga, which the Teutonic Powers made in retaliation for the decided and almost insulting manner in which the *Soviet*, as the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is now generally known from the initial letters of its Russian title, rejected the bait. Meanwhile, tho Riga has fallen, Petrograd is declared safe, at least for this winter. So says Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Petrograd *Bourse Gazette*, who claims that the German attack comes too late in the season. Details of Germany's preliminary peace offer are published in the Russian press. The Petrograd *Ryetch* tells us that Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the German commander-in-chief, made overtures to General Dragomirov at Dvinsk by sending in three officers under a flag of truce. According to the Petrograd organ, Prince Leopold published an open appeal to the Russian Army, which runs:



AT THE PEARLY GATES.

The little Russian separate-peace angel returns weeping to heaven with only a few newspaper paragraphs as trophies. —*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

> "The German commander-in-chief in a letter to General Dragomirov suggested that the two sides should send accredited representatives, since officers from the trenches could not act as responsible negotiators. The German and Austrian proposals had already been outlined. The officers were authorized to suggest how the military operations between ourselves and Russia could be terminated without Russia's secession from her Allies. Nevertheless, the representatives of the Russian Army found it more convenient not to respond to our proposal. It is true that General Dragomirov signed a receipt for the letter, but no reply ensued. If that important letter had been duly considered, it could have become the first significant step toward the attainment of peace, but to this day neither the Russian Army nor the Russian people have learned anything about the letter. Yet they ought to know that Germany, in agreement with her Allies, had, in the presence of the commander-in-chief on the Eastern front, exprest her readiness to meet the wishes repeatedly uttered by the Russian Soldiers' Delegates to stop the bloodshed. That readiness still exists, and is proved by the fact that since Easter the Armies of the Central Powers on the Eastern front have almost completely suspended all hostile actions."

Having offered an armistice, Prince Leopold proceeds to state terms in a fairly vague manner:

> "The Central Powers agree to the conclusion of a peace honorable to both parties on terms the details of which will have to be considered by a special agreement—a peace that would restore the former friendly relations and afford Russia economic assistance in the interests of all the nations concerned. This is the great object which the commander-in-chief on the Eastern front wanted to indicate in his letter to General Dargomirov. The same object was intended by the suggestion of an armistice which had been transmitted by the Allied Central European Powers on May 19 to the Eighth and Ninth Armies

> at the front. We loudly repeat, let Russia send her accredited representatives.
>
> "If she desires to know the details of our terms, let Russia refuse the demands to publish those terms so long as she regards herself bound by the secret treaties concluded by her former Government—treaties which have for their object the destruction of Germany and of her allies, and so long as she herself is fighting, and England, France, and Italy are acting on the offensive for the attainment of their objects of conquest."

The Teutonic commander-in-chief concludes by warning Russia of the wickedness of her Allies:

> "These states are still bent upon depriving Germany of her colonies and Alsace-Lorraine; Austria-Hungary of the important port of Trieste, with the adjacent hinterland; the Turks, of Constantinople; while the partition of Asia Minor is being negotiated among the three Powers mentioned.
>
> "In addition, these Powers reckon upon the payment of an immense indemnity by the Central European states. Such are the objects for which Russia, in the opinion of her Allies, ought to fight and shed her blood, and for which on the other fronts the struggle continues, exacting every day an enormous number of lives. . . . If the allied Central European Powers should have to continue the war and to bear further heavy military expenditure, our military objects will, of course, also inevitably become larger."

The *Ryetch* tells us that the *Soviet*, in executive session, received the offer with indignation, and thus replied:

> "The German commander-in-chief of the Eastern front has addrest by wireless a provocative appeal to our troops. What does the general of the German Empire propose to the revolutionary armies of free Russia? He pretends to offer to our troops what they are thirsting for and seeking—namely, the road to an honorable peace. He speaks thus because he knows that Russian democracy will accept no other peace but an honorable one. An honorable peace to us is a peace without annexations and indemnities, but what the general of the German Empire understands by the term 'honorable peace' is eloquently indicated by his silence. The German commander-in-chief says that he would indicate to our armies a method of stopping military operations that would involve no rupture with the Allies. He speaks thus because he knows that a formal proposal for a separate peace with the Germanic Empire would be repudiated by our revolutionary troops with indignation.
>
> "But what else than a separate peace does the general of the Germanic Empire propose to us? He proposes a separate armistice and secret negotiations with himself. He assures us that such a separate armistice would offer no advantages to Germany. Is that true? Let the German general reply to this question. He surely would not have ventured upon this provocation if his offer of a separate armistice had not entered into the plans of the German General Staff."

The *Soviet* then states the intentions of that section of democratic Russia for which it speaks:

> "The revolutionary democracy of Russia is going past the provocative traps of the German General Staff in order to attain its object—universal peace.
>
> "It goes that way calling upon all the laboring masses and all the opprest classes throughout the world to take part in the struggle for that peace.
>
> "Its allies in this struggle, are Friedrich Adler, who has been condemned to death by an Austrian court; Karl Liebknecht, Ledebour, and Haase, who are gallantly fighting the propertied classes of Germany and those circles whose interests are served by the German General Staff. Its allies are the laboring classes of France and England, who have taken up a stand against the aims of conquest entertained by their respective ruling classes."

Prince Leopold, we are told, made a long reply, warning Russia against our Allies in general, and England in particular. This, says the *Ryetch*, gave the *Soviet* an opportunity for a still stronger expression of its intentions, which ran:

> "Having received the provocative wireless of the German commander-in-chief, we, united by our love for the country, call upon all the faithful sons of Russia to brand with contempt the new actions of the German mailed fist, and invite everybody to show confidence in our revolutionary Government.
>
> "We go, and shall go, toward the old graves of our brothers in order to conquer happiness and freedom."

WHAT BULGARIA WANTS

A LITTLE CLOUD, no bigger than a man's hand, has arisen to mar the serenity of the Teuto-Bulgarian sky, and not a few of the Allied editors think that it will grow until the German-Bulgarian alliance is dissolved in the resulting downpour. It has been a little difficult to discover what Bulgaria has been thinking, for the war has almost entirely cut off communication with the Balkan kingdom, and copies of its papers have become as rare as the teeth of the proverbial hen. The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, has come into possession of some of these rare treasures, and thus digests for us current Bulgarian thought. It tells us that Bulgaria stands in terror of a "peace without annexations." She is determined, it is said, to obtain some territorial additions by hook or by crook from one side or the other and is prepared to join the Entente to gain her end. The London organ says:

> "We may, in fact, be approaching the end of the Bulgaro-Teuton honeymoon. Yet it is above all the mouthpieces of Socialistic, democratic, and popular opinion which find their sentiments outraged by the suggestion that they should be content with anything less than the full pound of flesh.
>
> "The Bulgarian delegates set off for Stockholm animated by the closest friendship for Austria-Hungary. When passing through Vienna they informed the *Neue Freie Presse* that Bulgarian Social Democracy desired 'the most intimate relations, commercial and political, with the Central Empires'; but they insisted on a 'special modification for the Bulgars of the formula, Peace without Annexations.'"

The *Pall Mall* then proceeds to summarize the views of the Sofia papers:

> "The *Utro* of May 26 tells us the Deputy Yanoulov 'declared that the formula of Peace without Annexations, lately accepted by the Russian and German Socialists, must submit to a correction in so far as it concerns Bulgaria.'
>
> "The *Kambana* of April 27 asks: 'What conscientious statesman could to-day support the idea of restoring Macedonia, the Morava region, and the Dobrudja to the Servians and Roumanians?' This is not annexation! The Morava district of Servia, which even Bulgarian ambition has hitherto left uncoveted, has suddenly become a country inhabited by Bulgars. So 'Annexations are dead. Long live the unification of the Bulgarian nation!'
>
> "The *Vnevnik* of May 27 examines the fatal divergence between Bulgarian aspirations and a Peace without Annexations in a manner more profound, and quarrels with a more honest contemporary which desires to supplant the word 'annexation' by the word 'usurpation.' According to this sheet, it is all a matter of interpretation. 'When using the word annexation, this must be taken as referring to . . . countries which ethnologically belong to another State. It is obvious by the very nature of these pretensions that one must apply, not the principle of no annexations, but the principle of safeguarding the rights of the people.' And, by way of proof, the *Vnevnik* asserts that 'by the incorporation of the Dobrudja and Macedonia in Bulgaria we shall make no annexation in the real sense of the word.'"

A positive "lust after territory" is shown by the Bulgarian papers, says the London daily, which continues:

> "It is characteristic of Bulgarian 'national unity' that it is an elastic phrase capable of expansion and contraction. It has ever danced about from Dibra to Constantinople and from Saloniki to Galatz to the tune of opportunities for the satisfaction of territorial rapacity as provided by military or political evolution. But, strangely enough, the Bulgarian ethnography of the Servian Morava is a war-time discovery provoked by brazen lust after aggrandizement, wherever possible, added to the conviction that much material gain and political advantage will accrue from keeping 'in touch with Austria-Hungary through the Morava Valley.' By way of establishing their claim, they have practically wiped out the indigenous male population, stolen every movable object of value—even to the tombstones of the dead—and are attempting, with the aid of religion, education, persecution, and massacre, to cast a thin Bulgarian veneer over northeastern Servia, even as, in the recent past, they superficially Bulgarized Macedonia."

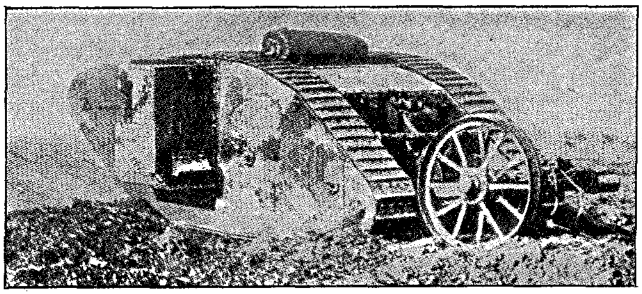
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

Illustrations by courtesy of "Machinery," New York.

"CATERPILLAR" TRACTORS IN THE MAKING.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE TANK

THE FEATURE OF THE BRITISH "TANK," or "land battle-ship," that has made its success possible is the "caterpillar" principle of traction invented by an American, Benjamin Holt, and first utilized by him commercially about ten years before the war. Caterpillar tractors, for use in farm-work on soft or rough ground, have been manufactured for years at the Holt works in Stockton, Cal., and Peoria, Ill. Before the appearance of the "tank" thousands of these tractors had been sent to Europe for use in military service, and the remarkable ease with which the machines traverse broken ground doubtless suggested the use of the "caterpillar" principle for armored motor-cars. A description of these tractors, with illustrations of the plant where they are built in Peoria, Ill., appears in *Machinery* (New York, September). Says this magazine:



BRITISH TYPE OF "TANK."

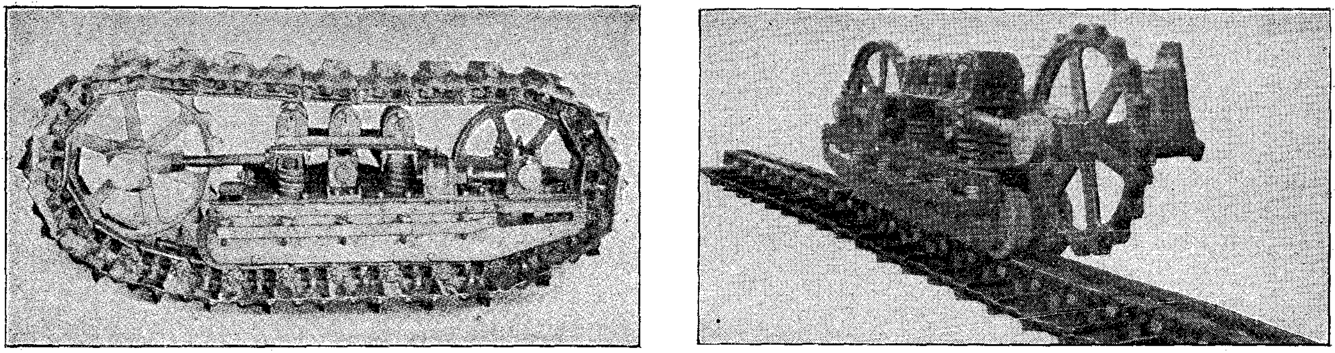
This weapon, which has played so conspicuous a part in the war, is based upon an American invention.

"War stimulates the invention of destructive devices and promotes the adaptation of machines to offensive purposes for which they were not originally planned. One of the strange developments of the European struggle is the so-called 'tanks,' those lumbering land battle-ships, invulnerable to machine-gun fire, that travel over ground plowed by shells, and cross ditches, crawl up precipitous banks, push down walls, and accomplish that which would be impossible for any of the four-wheeled type motor-trucks. The tanks are adaptations of an American invention, being reconstructed caterpillar tractors built in the United States. . . . . . .

"Benjamin Holt was born in New Hampshire and had New England thrift and native Yankee inventive ability. He went to California in the early eighties, and with his brothers established a factory at Stockton for building wagons and farm-implements. The vast agricultural areas, the forests, and the great mines of the Pacific coast all demanded new methods of farming, lumbering, and mining. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Holt invented the Holt combined harvester and thresher, which cuts and threshes the grain at one operation. This machine quickly came into extensive use in the Pacific coast States. Mr. Holt then began the manufacture of steam-traction engines for pulling gangs of plows and other tillage implements, but these engines were only partially successful, as the soft lands of the San Joaquin Valley could not support the weight, altho driving wheels were built as large as eight feet wide and twelve feet diameter. These were too heavy and cumbersome and did much damage to the surface traversed. Then realizing that the reason for using such enormous driving-wheels was simply to obtain the projected area on the ground required to support the weight, Mr. Holt, in 1904, discarded the large-diameter, wide-tire wheels and designed a virtually flat wheel in the form of an endless sectional track which the tractor first lays down, rolls over, and then finally picks up one section at a time, thus giving a solid steel road-bed to travel on.

"The extraordinary capacity of the caterpillar to travel over soft ground is due in large part to the low unit pressure imposed on the supporting track. There are usually eight track links or shoes on each track of a 45-horse-power tractor in contact with the ground, so that with the standard 13-inch width tracks the total bearing surface is 2,080 square inches and the ground pressure is only 6¼ pounds per square inch. For very soft ground, special 30-inch width tracks are provided, giving a total bearing surface of 4,800 square inches and reducing the ground pressure to three pounds per square inch, or 432 pounds per square foot. This pressure is much less than the foot pressure of either man or horse; hence it is obvious that the heavy tractor can work over soft soils."

In view of the advantages of mechanical traction, particularly



SHOWING HOW A "TANK," IN EFFECT, RUNS ON ITS OWN TRACK.

The first cut shows the "caterpillar" assembled as when in use. The second shows it opened out.

as shown in the European War, our own Army has been making, since 1915, an exhaustive study of the general problem of haulage. Caterpillar tractors were found indispensable in building and maintaining roads for the motor-truck trains during the expedition into Mexico. Says the writer:

> "For the first time in the history of the United States Army tractors were used in March, 1917, for hauling supplies in connection with marching troops. The initial trip was made from Fort Sam Houston to Laredo, a distance of 170 miles, where caterpillar 75-horse-power tractors accompanied the 37th Infantry, and, after reaching Laredo, made the return to Fort Sam Houston with the 9th Infantry. It was necessary for the tractors at all times to maintain the speed of the marching regiment, so as to make camp each day on time with the regimental supplies. Altho many severe road conditions were encountered, the tractors successfully met all requirements without mishap or breakage."

A NEW SOURCE OF AEROPLANES

IT IS DAWNING upon makers of vehicles, including both automobiles and horse-drawn carriages, says *The Vehicle Monthly* (Philadelphia), that air-borne vehicles are also within the scope of their trade. In England and other parts of the United Kingdom automobile and carriage-body builders, we are told, are utilizing their shops, machinery, and men in the production of parts of aeroplanes. A few are said to be assembling aeroplanes, complete, and turning them out on a considerable scale. In the United States, also, aircraft have been made and shipped to the Allies by manufacturers in this line, and there is now no doubt, the writer thinks, that American manufacturers will go into the aeroplane business on a very large scale indeed. The paragraphs quoted below are from an abstract in *American Industries* (New York):

> "That automobile manufacturers have fully appreciated the potentialities of the situation is evidenced by the fact that some of the principal concerns are going into the question with great thoroughness and already have expended sums of money in experimental work on aeroplanes. Whatever the demand for war-purposes, there is no doubt that the regular aeroplane plants and the automobile plants which will adapt themselves to the manufacture of aircraft will furnish a supply equal to all requirements, even tho the United States should send a very large contingent of troops to Europe.
>
> "But American producers of aeroplanes, present and prospective, who will manufacture the machines for war-purposes also have an eye on the great possibilities of aerial navigation after the war is over. It is a *post-bellum* probability that aircraft will be largely used for the delivery of mail and for other peaceful purposes. Wherever distances are great between important cities the chances are that aircraft will be utilized for the conveyance of the mails as soon as the world shall have settled down to a peaceful basis.
>
> "In view of immediate war-needs and more remote demands for aeroplanes in large quantities, it seems to us that our motor-car-builders and larger carriage manufacturers might with advantage undertake preliminary investigations, with a view of going into the construction, sooner or later, of all varieties of aircraft. These manufacturers should at least familiarize themselves with the details of aeroplane manufacture and satisfy themselves as to whether or not they are in a position to build them. This would be in line with characteristic American foresight."

POLITENESS IN WAR-TIME

COURTESY AND FAIR DEALING should be emphasized rather more in emergencies like the present than under normal conditions, says the writer of an editorial in *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York). This article, which is headed "Courtesy—a War-Time Necessity," is intended especially for railway employees, but it applies equally well to all of us, and—it may be added—there is no need for relaxing our efforts in this direction when the war comes to an end. "In time of peace, prepare for war"; and if courtesy is "a war-time necessity" we may keep prepared, in one respect at least, by being polite all the time. The writer takes as his text the anecdote of a surprized and pleased commuter who discovered that some trainman had loosened all the car-windows of his train, so that they could be easily opened on a hot day. "Another man who will have a kindly feeling toward that railroad," comments the narrator. He then takes up the thread of his discourse as follows:

> "The railways at present are in a very difficult position, trying to reduce passenger-service that they may better handle their more necessary war-time freight-traffic, reducing portions in dining-cars, getting after shippers to load their freight more heavily and to unload it more promptly, and at the same time doing their best to explain deliveries delayed because of congestion and lack of cars. Thus far, as a general thing, the public considers that it has been treated remarkably well, even under the adverse conditions. The public knows that the railways are up against a big proposition. The favorable attitude with which the man in the street has regarded the prompt measures taken to coordinate the railways through the Railroads' War Board is a subject of comment. A satisfied public is an asset of great value, and the railways have a great deal to be thankful for in that they have succeeded in encouraging the friendship of their 'constituents' at a time like this.
>
> "It showed, for example, in the Fifteen Per Cent. Case. The commission, to be sure, did not give as much heed to the fact as perhaps it should have, but it surely was considerably impressed by the friendly feeling on the part of shippers and the relative absence of protests against the increases. 'These facts are not without significance in so far as they indicate the existing state of the public mind,' says the majority opinion. 'Facts of this character reflected in the record indicate a somewhat different state of public opinion from that which has heretofore prevailed in connection with similar issues before us.'
>
> "The railroads are now in the advantageous position where they have the public on their side. Their efforts should be directed to keeping it there.
>
> "We know that if the public is treated right it will be more willing to understand that 100 per cent. perfect service is not possible in time of war, and it will be more likely to

believe that the railways are doing their level best to give the forces in the field and the public at home the best that is in them.

"In other words, do not let the strain of war-conditions allow us to forget the necessity for courtesy. Emphasize courtesy and fair dealing more than ever, so that the new employees—the women, for instance—who take the places of those who join the colors may understand that the good opinion of the public is the thing that counts. And prop up some of the weak points that still exist. Do not emphasize the value of courtesy to your patrons, and then let trainmen insult passengers and freight clerks ruffle the temper of consignees. Do not count on polite train crews alone, and then let a surly gateman shut a gate in a passenger's face, and cut off his nose almost and his friendship entirely in the same second."

GAMES FOR THE BLIND

ONE OF THE SADDEST RESULTS of the war is the enormous increase in the proportion of blind persons in the population. Much time and ingenuity have been spent on the problem of how to make these useful to the community. In *La Nature* (Paris, July 14), Mr. Norbert Lallié tells us how it is possible to furnish them with amusement also. A professor in the establishment for the education of the blind at Nantes, France, bearing the German name of Hirschauer, has devised a large number of games that may be played by blind persons—many of them clever adaptations of familiar pastimes available in the usual forms only to those who have the use of their eyes. These have been all tested by experience, and the inventor assures us that they give great pleasure to blind players, many of whom become very expert at them. Writes Mr. Lallié:

"The games of cards are the familiar ones, except that the cards are marked in the corners with points or conventional signs in relief, so that they may be recognized by the touch. It may, perhaps, be objected that this system makes cheating possible, but practically it would appear that the blind play cards with keen pleasure and quite honestly.

"The lotto game has a series of tablets consisting each of a thin metal plate, preferably of zinc, over a sheet of cardboard. The counters that serve to mark the numbers thrown are held in place on the tablet by as many little pieces fixed under the numbers written in Braille. The rectangular lines are marked by dots in relief.

"The 'game of goose,' which has amused generations of children, is made on the same system. Only the dice are slightly different, in that they are studded with rounded nail-heads, so that the points thrown may be counted by touch.

"Other games played with 'men' or 'pieces' are similarly arranged. They all have little sockets that serve to fix on the board the exact place of an ordinary 'man,' or they use 'men' with stems or pivots that fit into holes underneath. These games are very simple; in order to win, the men must usually be arranged in certain lines, or certain men must be repelled and imprisoned at the ends of the board. The game of fortress is the best liked and most amusing.

"The game of dominoes is the usual one, except that the points are raised and that the board has spaces surrounded by raised borders for the players to keep their dominoes when not in play.

"The checker game has a board so grooved that the pieces can not be moved by sliding. The black men are distinguished from the white by projecting nails with large and small heads respectively.

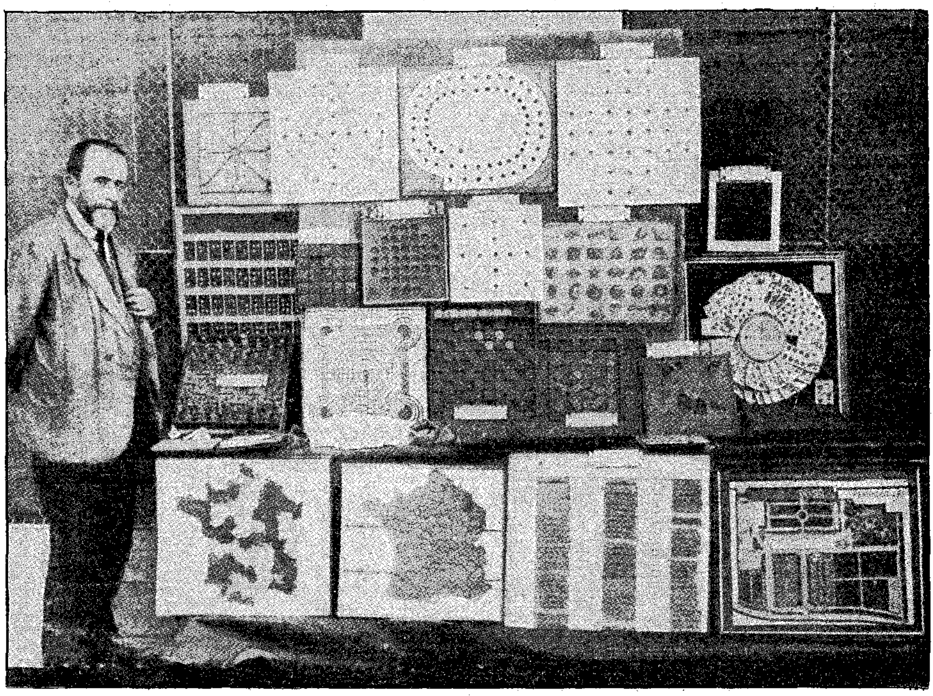
"In chess, the pieces have a stem or pin that fits into holes in the board.

"Checkers is much appreciated by the blind, and it is not rare to find blind persons who are good chess-players. In this case the player must have a very faithful and exact memory, which reproduces mentally the whole or a part of the board as it is at any stage of the game."

Among solitaire games for the blind are "labyrinth," in which the player traces his way with his finger; *casse-tête*, where cubes must be arranged in numbered order; and various adaptations of puzzle pictures, maps, etc., all of which, of course, are in relief. To quote again:

"We have described these games in some detail in order to note the novelty of the application, and also to show the ease with which they may be constructed. They are much appreciated by the blind as gifts, whether in institutions, or by blind soldiers of whom one may know in his neighborhood.

"No doubt the types here indicated will awaken the inventive spirit of our readers, who will be able by new creations to offer the blind distraction and furnish them again with the social life from which their infirmity has detached them."



PROFESSOR HIRSCHAUER, AND SOME OF HIS GAMES FOR THE BLIND.

SOUTHERN MUSH—With regard to a recipe for corn-meal mush, quoted from *The Forecast* recently in these columns, Mr. R. D. Haislip, editor of *The Leader*, Staunton, Va., writes us as follows:

"Permit me to say that no real Southerner accustomed all his life to eating things made from corn would ever take two swallows of mush made as your writer directs. All Northern and Western writers tell you to wet the meal in cold water first, this being done to keep it from lumping. This process ruins the mush for any Southern man. Mush to be fit to eat should start with water boiling till it jumps out of the pot, and for a definite reason. The boiling water breaks the particles, the cells, and makes the mush palatable and digestible. The other way makes it flat and more or less indigestible. It seems funny to us that when people want recipes for making products from corn they do not go to the people who are recognized as habitual users of these products and are supposed to know how to manipulate them. Mush made the two ways indicated seems to be two very different dishes."

It would seem that corn-meal has always been prepared for food differently in the South and the North, whether by boiling, frying, or baking. Both methods, when properly followed, lead to edible products, and there seems to be no reason why both should not be preserved. Neither section originated the use of Indian corn as a food, but the settlers in both learned it from the aborigines.

GARBAGE AS A FOOD-WASTE INDEX

A FULL GARBAGE CAN is a good sign that the family does not know how to make the most of its food-supply. The contents of our cans should be reduced to a minimum. Our food-controller, Mr. Herbert Hoover, recently sent a letter to several cities, asking for data regarding the comparative amounts of garbage collected this year and last. A reduction will be looked upon as indicating diminution in food-waste. Further, after the quantity of garbage has been made as small as possible, it is desirable to dispose of it in such a way as to utilize all the valuable substances that it contains, either for feeding animals or for the extraction of fats and fertilizing materials. The following circular letter, addrest to the mayors of large cities having no reduction-plants, by the United States Department of Agriculture, is quoted by an editorial writer in *The Municipal Journal* (New York, August 9):

"This Department desires to bring to your attention the matter of the conservation of the garbage in your city. At the present time there exists throughout the world a shortage of both fats and fertilizer materials. This situation promises to grow more serious as the war in Europe continues. It is, therefore, a matter of prime importance that all available sources of both of these materials should be used to the best advantage. Garbage contains on the average about 2 per cent. of grease and about 20 per cent. of tankage, the latter having valuable properties as a fertilizer material. Any method of disposal of garbage in large cities which does not recover both the grease and the tankage is uneconomic and particularly deplorable in the present circumstances. We wish, therefore, to urge upon your consideration the advisability of so treating the garbage from your city as to insure the recovery of its valuable constituents. That this may be made a source of profit to a municipality has been proved by numbers of cities in the United States where municipal rendering-plants have been erected, and in a number of others private plants are now operating and paying dividends on the investments. We shall be glad to furnish you with any further information at our disposal on the subject, upon request."

The editor who quotes the above is of the opinion that the utilization of garbage for animal-food, where possible, is to be preferred to the method advised by the Department. He says:

"A garbage reduction-plant is a very expensive one to construct, and it requires several months—possibly a year—to build one. It is not, therefore, a matter to be decided upon hastily, and we advise each city to give careful consideration to all phases of the subject before it adopts such a plan. For instance, the fact that the amount of garbage is known to have been reduced by 20 to 25 per cent. this year in several cities very probably means that the fats and other matters in the garbage that furnish the valuable products are being reduced by at least double this percentage—enough, possibly, to wipe out all profit from the process. We do not believe that even the Secretary of Agriculture would advise cities to go into a losing venture for the purpose of saving an uncertain amount of food-waste, with a possibility (a hope, let us say) that the war will be over before the plant could begin to operate. The hog seems to us a more favorable method of utilizing garbage."

THE RETURN OF THE POTATO—The huge potato crop which the Federal forecast indicates will be produced in the United States this year means that this important food staple will be cheaper, and makes it possible, says the United States Department of Agriculture, for American families that had to cut down on potato consumption because of high prices to restore the tuber to a prominent place on their bill of fare. The Department forecast, based on estimates from all parts of the country, places the total potato yield at more than 467 million bushels as compared with 285 million in 1916 and 360 million in 1915. Says a recent press bulletin of the Department (Washington):

"Potatoes of the current season are already in the market in large quantities, and, since the early harvested tubers can not be kept easily, should be eaten more abundantly now if spoilage is to be avoided. Next to the breadstuffs, potatoes are the most important food crop of the western nations. They are all the more important now that the world's wheat-supply is short, since they furnish starch, the principal food element contributed by bread, and so may be substituted in part for bread. It is no hardship to Americans to eat freely of potatoes; rather it has been a hardship to them during the past half year to forego somewhat the use of this common food."

"EGG-SAVERS" THAT SAVE NOT

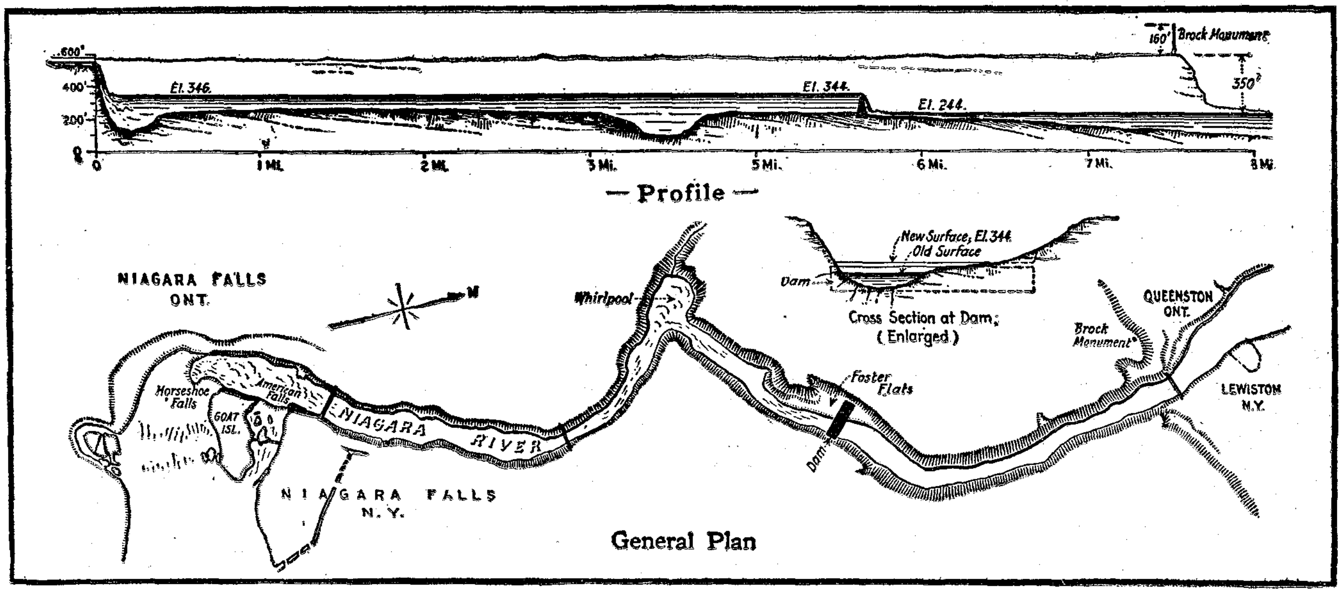
VARIOUS SUBSTANCES denominated "egg substitutes," or "egg-savers," have been examined by Prof. Charles H. La Wall, chemist to the Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Commission, who reports to *The American Food Journal* that they are harmless, but belong to a very common class of cheap substances sold under a high-sounding name at profits of several hundred per cent. Such schemes for parting the credulous citizen and his shekels are fearfully common. Epsom salts, colored pink and baptized anew, is sold at a dollar for five cents' worth. Over a hundred such frauds have recently been exposed by the Ohio Board of Agriculture in a pamphlet entitled "What's in a Name?" The "egg-saver" belongs to this class. There is practically no egg in it, and the name does not so state, but the use of the word conveys to most buyers the impression that the compound either contains egg or is a complete substitute for it. Mr. La Wall tells us how these "savers" are really made up. To quote from a reprint of his article in pamphlet form:

"The composition of all that have been examined has been very simple and the ingredients comparatively inexpensive. Some form of starch, usually corn-starch or sometimes rice-starch, constitutes the bulk of nearly every one of them, and, along with the starchy ingredient, is one or more of the following substances: Powdered gelatin, powdered casein, and, in a few, a little powdered egg albumen or powdered dried egg. In every case a coloring matter was present to give the resulting baked product a deceptive appearance as of the richness of eggs. In practically every case the amount sold for 25 cents was somewhere between two and four ounces and the directions stated that each teaspoonful of the product represented one egg in baking and cooking, the package claiming to be equivalent to two or three dozen eggs."

So numerous have these articles become in some parts of the country that the Department of Agriculture has called the attention of manufacturers to the fraudulent character of some of these products, the Bureau holding that an article should not be labeled "egg powder" which does not consist actually of eggs and should not be labeled "egg substitute" unless it possesses the properties of eggs. To quote again:

"To understand the reason for the appearance of these powders on the market, it is necessary to consider what part eggs play in cooking, apart from their nourishing qualities, for it must be evident, even to an untrained observer, when he stops to reflect, that from two to four ounces or less of a yellow powder can not possibly represent the nutriment of two or three dozen eggs. When eggs are used in doughs, batters, etc., it is usually for the sake of the leavening effect which they contribute or for their coagulating or thickening properties. The leavening property is due to the viscosity of the egg which entangles air-bubbles and holds them in the batter or dough until the subsequent heat of baking sets or coagulates the egg, and brings about a permanent condition of lightness in a product which has been beaten or mixed with baking powder or other leavening agent, or a custard-like character in an unbeaten product. A very convincing household test of this leavening quality of eggs may be carried out as follows: In each of two tumblers place a quarter of a teacup of water. Add to one of them a teaspoonful of egg white and mix thoroughly. Now add to each of the solutions a teaspoonful of baking powder. In both of them the characteristic effervescence will take place, but in the one with the plain water this will quickly subside, while in the one to which the egg has been added the foam will rise high in the tumbler, sometimes reaching the top and remaining permanent for some minutes.

"Now, there are a number of other substances that will take



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WHERE THE CREATION OF ANOTHER NIAGARA FALLS IS SUGGESTED.

the place of egg to a greater or less extent, so far as these culinary properties are concerned. Corn-starch or any other starch will contribute the thickening properties, while powdered gelatin, albumen, or casein will contribute more or less of the leavening qualities owing to the viscosity communicated to the dough or batter to which they are added. All of these ingredients are wholesome and legitimate articles of food, and if sold at a fair margin of profit and with no exaggeration of statement as to composition or use, they might be tolerated for the sake of those consumers who are too ignorant or lazy to make such products for themselves or use the substances already at hand which serve the purpose. . . . . . .

"From the purely culinary standpoint of leavening or thickening properties, these egg substitutes are probably satisfactory products in many respects, but why pay fancy prices for a mixture of three parts of corn-starch and one part of powdered gelatin, which are articles found in every household? This was the composition of several of the specimens examined, exclusive of the coloring matter. The powdered casein and powdered egg albumen mentioned as used in some of them are not commonly found in households, but are easily obtainable by those who wish to experiment with them. . . . . . .

"To replace any article of the daily dietary with a product costing, we will say, one-third as much, but having one-sixth or one-eighth of the nutritive value, is certainly not in the interests of the consumer nor a real blow at the high cost of living.

"The presence of the artificial coloring found in every one examined, usually one of the colors legally permitted under certain conditions, adds another element of deception and unfairness which should be understood by the purchaser. A yellow color is used to give a deceptive appearance of egg richness. Cakes baked with the use of such egg substitutes, in which eggs are absent, but a color simulating the appearance of eggs is present, are illegal for sale, for such articles violate the provision of the Food Law, which states that 'an article is adulterated if it be colored so as to make it appear better or of greater value than it really is.' . . . It is certainly not in the interests of the consuming public to teach them to deceive themselves by the use of products in the home which would be illegal if sold in the ordinary channels of trade.

"At this time, while these products are in their infancy, the greatest possible light should be thrown upon them and upon their exploiters. The consumer should be taught to realize that she can not get something for nothing and that substitutes are often more costly and less valuable than the more expensive products which they are advertised to replace. This is especially true where an article is not frankly and truthfully labeled so as to convey no false impression. If any one of the foregoing products had been labeled so as to show that it was not a complete substitute for eggs but was capable of replacing only some particular property of eggs, it would not have been objectionable, if not sold at an exorbitant price. Some substitutes are commendable, and for those who know what they are getting, are entirely proper, such as glucose and oleomargarine. What is needed is a close supervision and rigid application of the enforcement of the laws so that all substitutes are not brought into disrepute on account of the impropriety of the few."

A NEW NIAGARA FALLS?

THE CREATION of a "new Niagara Falls," for additional power development by building a great dam in the gorge between the present falls and Lake Ontario, is proposed by T. Kennard Thomson, a consulting engineer of New York City. Such a construction, Mr. Thomson asserts, would develop some two million horse-power that now goes to waste, expending itself uselessly in plunging foam. The "new Niagara" would be the fall, 100 feet high, due to the water running over the new dam—when there would be any unused water to run. The fact that the scheme would obliterate the famous Whirlpool Rapids, thought by some authorities to exceed in grandeur and interest the great cataract itself, is not regarded by Mr. Thomson as of sufficient importance to merit notice in his article. The building of the dam appears to be regarded by the writer as assured, but we are not told whether it is to be an international affair, or what has been done toward gaining the consent of the Governments concerned. He writes in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, August 9):

"Almost every one remembers the lower Niagara River as running through a narrow gorge, which is about 500 feet wide at the water-line and about 1,000 feet between the tops of the banks standing from 300 to 350 feet above the water; and all realize the naturally great difficulty of a dam in such a location.

"They do not notice, or else forget, the place called Foster's Flats, a beautiful spot on the Canadian side where there is quite a low shelf with easy slope to the top of the bank. A glance at Foster's Flats on the map will show at once how this simplifies the work; more than half of the dam can be built on dry land. This first half will then afford an easy means of diverting the water from the present channel before building the rest of the dam, where the water now flows.

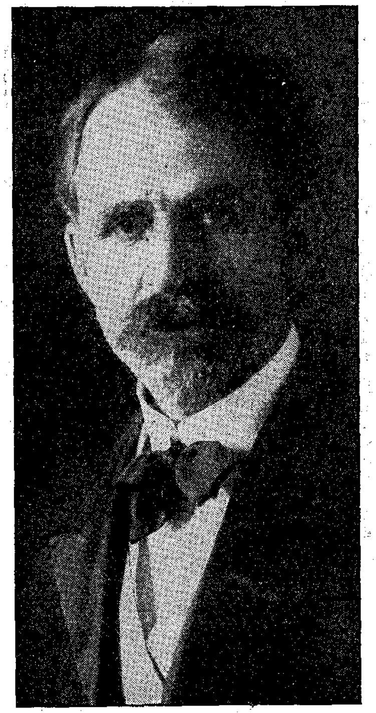
"There is a 102-foot drop in the Niagara River from the base of the old falls to Lewiston, with a minimum flow of 220,000 cubic feet per second. Now, this total head and volume should be developed as a unit—in one large dam. Otherwise the public would have to pay for a number of disconnected power-plants which could not develop anything like the full value of the river and would result ultimately in the destruction of all the power plants below the falls by ice. The most economical method in developing the river, of course, is to use as much water at the falls as the Governments will allow, afterward returning the water to the river directly below the falls so that it can be used over again at the proposed new falls made by the dam at Foster's Flats, about 4½ miles below.

"As to the dam and power-houses, the masonry structure will be about 1,200 feet long and 150 feet high, and it will raise the down-stream level of the river about 100 feet. The power-houses would extend down-stream from the dam on both the Canadian and American sides, considerable distances being required to accommodate the many turbines necessary."

LETTERS - AND - ART

"A SON OF THE MIDDLE BORDER"

A PSYCHOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS of personal and general conditions in a new country, such as has not got into literature before! Besides being so new a thing, as this sentence of Mr. W. D. Howells indicates, the autobiography of Mr. Hamlin Garland outranks many of the most famous books of this character. This at least is what Mr. Howells, always a generous critic, thinks and says in the New York *Times Review of Books* (New York), and his competence to judge of the matter of the book, which bears the title of "A Son of the Middle Border," will pass unquestioned, since he grew up in the section here described. The thing that Mr. Howells calls the book in the first sentence here is, he says, "a precious contribution to human knowledge, and hereafter no one who wishes to know what the conditions of the Middle West were fifty years ago, or the conditions of well-nigh all America throughout its beginnings have been, can ignore this very unexampled book." We are warned not to look to this book for public or political events, for with them it has little or nothing to do; but, says Mr. Howells, "the character which it portrays will interpret these events as nothing else can." We read:



HAMLIN GARLAND,

Whose autobiography is ranked as a notable revelation of an early historic period in our Western life.

"The westernmost region of the Middle West, which Mr. Garland calls Middle Border, and which, as he knew it, lies between nearest Wisconsin and furthest Dakota, was first the camp and then the home of people mixed in successive migrations and immigrations from our own Northern States and the northern countries of Europe; and the Garlands were among the most typical and the most characteristic of those who came out to plant New England beside and beyond the Mississippi. Their story, if not his story, vitally begins when in the third year of the Civil War the autobiographer's father comes to his mother in their home on an Iowa farm and tells her that he has enlisted. He is of the make of a soldier as well as a pioneer; his word is always law in his household, and they who are of it must follow with him when he imagines following the westward star of empire with the passion of a poet and the zeal of a prophet. But the sons who have been so loyally subject to him through their boyhood revolt in their manhood from his ideal of that utmost West, where he has pursued the setting sun till his youth has set with it, and bend his strong will to their stronger wills. Then at last he is forced to take the back track, as he bragged he never would, and he returns to the pleasant Wisconsin country, grown sweeter and kinder in its likeness to the pleasant New England country which his old wife and he had left half a century before."

The "great American novel," so long overdue, may not come in our generation, but Mr. Howells somehow makes us see that a book like Garland's might give us all the essence of such a fiction, tho it does not aspire to that *genre:*

"In great part the history is the tragedy of labor, which even when not ruled from above, but self-given in the hope of its own betterment, is still the victim of some force outside itself. From the outside, the country life has been seen by the poets who have never practically known it or have forgotten it, but here country life is shown as it is, or was, in the course of empire. The toil of it, early and late, in heat and cold; the filth of it among the cattle and horses; the helpless squalor and insult of it in the unwashed bodies of the men reeking with the sweat of the harvest fields, and served in their steam and stench at table where the hapless women wearily put their meat and drink before them, are facts which have not been confessed, or even suggested before, except perhaps in the gruesome chapters of 'La Terre,' but which are not allowed to escape our senses in Mr. Garland's unsparing page. He makes us live the farm-life of the Middle Border as he lived it, and not only its squalor and ugliness and misery, but also the wild glory and beauty of it, which we feel as he felt it; and we exult, as if it were our own escape, when he escapes from it with his few carefully hoarded dollars to the hunger and cold of that uttermost East at Boston, whither he goes to seek the reparation which he feels is due him from fate. He was always the poet his books have bidden us know him, and for the love of letters he was willing to suffer whatever the risks of his poverty implied; willing to shiver in a garret, and famish on fifteen cents a day, till somehow, improbably, impossibly, friends without his appeal were raised up for him among strangers and he began as author. He tells the story simply, bravely, with no wish to move his reader, or claim it a chapter of the world-old struggle of talent to find itself out and prove itself beyond denial."

Mr. Howells feels it a pity "not to follow the reversions of our author from Boston to Dakota, where he tried to submit himself to the outgrown and always hated conditions for the sake of those still bowed under them, for the sake of the old work-worn mother, and of that little work-worn sister who must die before his help can reach her." Then, too,

"I commend the reader especially not to miss that part of the story, such a story, as I began by saying, as has never been told before in such relentless fulness. I should like to recur to this beginning, and say again that I remember no study of life which companions or parallels this. Among the many things, which at eighty, I have so abundantly forgotten, I have forgotten many self-histories that I meant to allege in proof of my theses here, but perhaps it will be more than enough if I am able to name here some few of the great autobiographies which I think of thinner and narrower interest than this—Goldoni's, Alfieri's, Goethe's, Rousseau's, Mme. Roland's, Franklin's, Marmontel's. In none of these, nor others that I forget, is there such grasp of the great, serious, elemental things, the endeavor and the endurance which have constituted us a people. Oddly enough, the most academic of the classics named is most like this least academic of the self-stories in its derivation from the simplest origins; but Marmontel's story is told with a superfine literary attitude as far as possible from Garland's, tho there is again much in Garland's cold and hungry experiences in Boston which recalls those of Marmontel in Paris.

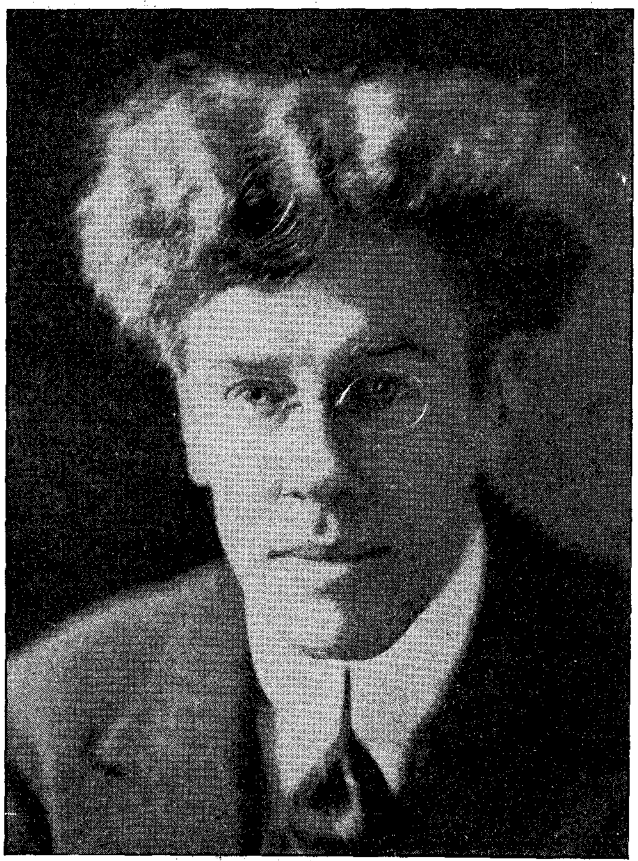
"All this is easier to say than to prove, and no doubt there will be many to show me mistaken in my estimate of the comparative, the superlative, worth of Mr. Garland's life-story. Still, if I gave way on every other point, I should contend for its incomparable novelty as a study of the most characteristic of human conditions in the years that have passed since our race laid hold upon the continent, and began to shape it into the homes of men."

If Mr. Howells should seem to overdo praise in his office of critic, *The Times,* in an editorial comment, recalls to us that Kipling has taught us to expect severity only from "the youngest critic." The writer here takes pains to commend the example of Mr. Howells—

> "not only to all young critics of literature and art, but also to all citizens who undertake to pass judgment upon their neighbors or the appointed authorities. In this category we would include those patriotic but irritable citizens who are frequently minded to criticize the Washington Administration for its conduct of the war. Too often they ignore the great results already achieved and lay much stress upon minor details of neglect or mismanagement."

ARTIST, AND BUSINESS MAN TOO

ARTISTS are usually regarded as "unpractical"; something of their charm seems to reside in the very absence of that quality that common mortals find indispensable. But the proof that common sense resides also in the artistic temperament is evinced by the American pianist, Mr. Arthur Shattuck, in his gift for the benefit of the artists of Europe who may be in distress and without means of support. *The Musical Courier* (New York) calls his gift "one of the most interesting acts of devotion to this country that has been presented." He was left a fortune by his father, the income of which amounts to something like $60,000 per annum, and this it is which he has laid upon the altar of his country. Says *The Courier:*



Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

ARTHUR SHATTUCK,

An American pianist who turns over the entire income of an inherited estate to the relief of European artists rendered needy by the war.

> "Such action will give to this artist a respect and regard that should be accepted by the people, as the Government but represents the people, in the spirit in which it is tendered.
>
> "Speaking of this wonderful act of patriotism, Ernest Urchs, of Steinway & Sons, says that Mr. Shattuck has legally relinquished all claims to his income to his brother, S. F. Shattuck, who for many years past has had power of attorney from Arthur Shattuck. S. F. Shattuck will turn over the funds derived from this estate to the Harris Trust and Savings-Bank of Chicago, Ill., which will administer the fund.
>
> "Mr. Urchs also states that Mr. Shattuck has offered his eighty-five foot yacht, a fast boat which can be used for scout service, to the United States Government. He also gives a description of the beautiful apartment that Arthur Shattuck has maintained for a number of years past in Paris. This apartment is now occupied by Belgian refugees, and this again is another evidence of Mr. Shattuck's patriotism."

Mr. Shattuck is in receipt of a professional income ample for all his needs, says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, and this fact is "only added evidence for the contention that an artist can be eminently practical." We read:

> "Had he turned over for war-relief all of the income from his estate without any other source of income being left him, the ideal would have so far overbalanced the practical man in him that he could not now figure as a personal testimonial to the truth of the claim that a man can be both a good artist and a good business man at the same time.
>
> "It would not be easy to think of a finer and more practical beneficence. A man separates himself, out of patriotic and humane motives, from the interest on money which he never earned and elects to support himself upon the proceeds of his own efforts, until the trust is ended and the income-bearing property reverts to his use. Mr. Shattuck may be made several hundred thousand dollars loser by the transaction, and it is hardly possible for him to lose less than $50,000. His example is one to be commended to many rich people who are annually in receipt of more interest and rental funds than they can dispose of. Not all of them can play the piano surpassingly well. They are not artists, but the investment is a good one from the business point of view, if we consider that money given for the promotion of worthy ends is never lost. Mr. Shattuck has a wide circle of friends in St. Louis who congratulate him on this demonstration of the possibility of a good artist and a good business man."

ETIQUETTE OF THE FLAG

THE FLAG IS WITH US constantly now, but not all, perhaps not many, understand the etiquette of its use. No discourtesy is probably meant by those who remain covered while the flag is passing in procession, but a clear knowledge of the conventional behavior expected is likely to be wanting. Hence an expression of gratitude is earned by J. Stewart Gibson for his comprehensive compilation of facts and rules relating to the proper use of and respect for our flag, gleaned, as he says in the New York *Sun*, "from every authentic source." Here they are:

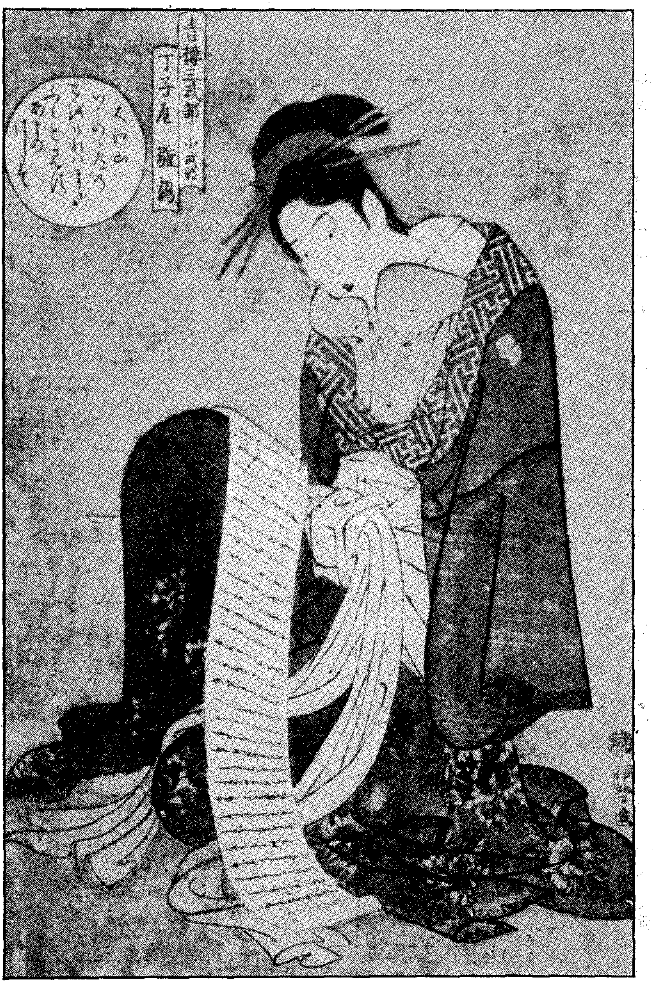
> "Anniversaries on which the flag should be displayed at full staff: January 3, Battle of Princeton; February 12, Lincoln's birthday; February 22, Washington's birthday; April 19, battle of Lexington; May 30, Memorial day; June 14, Flag day; June 17, Battle of Bunker Hill; July 4, Independence day; September 6, Lafayette's birthday; October 12, Columbus day; October 19, surrender at Yorktown; November 25, Evacuation day; December 26, Battle of Trenton; and other legal holidays or special occasions.
>
> "In placing the flag at half staff it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff it should be raised again to the top. On Memorial day the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon, and at full staff from noon to sunset.
>
> "During time of war it is proper to display the flag continuously; but it is conducive to the spirit of economy and to greater respect for the flag to lower it at night and as far as possible protect it from inclement weather.
>
> "The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.
>
> "The flag should be displayed from a staff or pole whenever possible. When it is hung on a wall or fastened to the side of a building or platform, the union (the blue field of stars) should be at the upper left-hand corner when the stripes are horizontal, and at the upper right-hand corner when the stripes are vertical, as seen by the spectator.
>
> "The flag should never be allowed to touch the ground while being hoisted or lowered. Its folds should float freely and should be cleared at once whenever fouled.
>
> "The flag should be saluted by all present while being hoisted or lowered, and when it is passing on parade or in review. The

spectator should rise if sitting; halt if walking; and standing at 'attention,' salute with the right hand in all cases, except that a man in civilian dress and covered should uncover and hold the head-dress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand.

"When the flag is carried in parade with any other flag it should have the place of honor, at the right. If a number of flags are carried, the flag should either precede the others or be carried in the center above the others on a higher staff.

"Nothing should ever be placed upon or against the flag.

"Neither the flag nor a picture of it should be used for any advertising purposes whatsoever; nor as toys, fans, parasols, paper napkins, sofa cushions; nor as a cover for a table, desk, or box; nor in any other debasing manner.



AN ANCIENT JAPANESE PRINT

Of the kind that causes East and West widely to differ on the points of value and artistic merit.

"It is unlawful to trample upon, mutilate, or otherwise treat the flag with insult or contempt; or to attach to it any inscription or object whatsoever.

"To salute with the hand: Raise the right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the head-dress (or forehead if the head is uncovered) above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the flag or the person saluted. To complete the salute: Drop the arm smartly by the side."

To memorize these rules should be a part of the patriotic duty of all of us, especially those who have lived long in this country and have a duty to perform in the matter of example before our newly patriated citizens. But the Chicago *Tribune* finds that—

"There are four classes of men who do not salute the flag: the careless, the forgetful, the ignorant, and the German sympathizers. For the ignorant, it may be repeated that it is proper to remove the hat and place it over the heart as the colors go by. For the careless and forgetful, it may be suggested that their laxity not only serves as a cover for the German sympathizers, but is likely to arouse suspicion as to their own loyalty."

THE FOOLISH CULT OF THE JAPANESE PRINT

COLLECTING JAPANESE PRINTS has become a passion with many so that four or five hundred dollars is not deemed too much to pay for a rare specimen. Such, for example, as a rare primitive like Sharaku. Not only is this Western fashion, grown since Whistler first sang the praise of these Oriental prints, a matter of astonishment to the native Japanese, but it leads "a connoisseur" to speak out against what he regards a foolish extravagance. This writer in *The New East* (Tokyo) quotes a Japanese gentleman as saying that "no one in my country cares anything for them or regards them as good examples of Japanese art." To his mind they are a "very low form of art and worth little more than the few sen which they originally cost"; furthermore, the prices that are being paid for them now are "altogether foolish." The devotee will perhaps retort that this gentleman may "know what he likes, but he surely can know nothing about art." This connoisseur, who confesses he once aspired to be a collector, now feels that prints are no longer bought for their artistic merit, but for their rarity. He therefore sees print-collecting "degenerated to the level of stamp-collecting—that strange manifestation of the acquisitive instinct in man that ranks him only a little higher than the jackdaws! Indeed, it differs only in degree from the habit of the collection of gold bands round cigars, dear to the heart of the geisha; or the schoolboy's collection of match-box tops." The writer goes on laying some or most of the blame at our doors:

"To pay 750 yen for a Sharaku, as I recently heard of some one doing, is as grotesque as a print by that artist—which is saying a great deal. His work has a certain individuality, strength of line, and vigor of characterization, but to place on any example of it—which, it must be remembered, is a print, not an original picture—such a price as 75 sovereigns seems to me almost as preposterous as paying the same amount for a stamp of—let us say—the first issue of British Guiana.

"I imagine that the cause of the present boom is to be found in America, where an object of art, if sufficiently expensive, will always find a buyer. To me the strange thing is that, after neglecting and despising the color print in all its forms for the last 150 years, Japanese connoisseurs should begin to see merit in it. Art criticism has for centuries been regarded in Japan as in itself a high branch of art; and until the present day the art critic has uniformly regarded the artist of *ukiyoye* much as a Royal Academician regards his British counterpart who delineates Lord Kitchener's head on the pavement in chalks of violent hue.

"Is the conversion that appears now to be going on among the Japanese art-buying public a genuine one, or has it been induced by the fast accelerating appreciation of America and Europe? Something of both, possibly, but rather less of the former than of the latter. Also, I feel convinced that the attitude of critics of the old school is still very much that of an astonished contempt that so much store should be set by a manifestation of Japanese art so unworthy and so debased, so closely connected with actors—those rogues and vagabonds whose status with regard to ordinary mortals is shown by the same numerative (*ip-piki*, *ni-hiki*, etc.) having been applied to them as to the beasts that perish!"

The writer thinks, besides, that appreciation of the color print has reached a point greatly in excess of its value as a work of art:

"I find it difficult to suffer, gladly or otherwise, the fool who tells me that Kiyonaga and Botticelli are coequals. It may be that the same divine afflatus informed both, but in Kiyonaga it was a breath, whereas in Botticelli it was the strong, steady wind of transcendent genius. Kiyonaga certainly, within the narrow limits of his convention, did some tremendously effective, decorative work, but more is required of art of the first rank than that it shall be a decoration. When a convention decrees that every woman shall be depicted with the same long, expressionless face, such a thing as characterization becomes impossible; and in view of this and of the limitations imposed by the absence of shadows and the difficulty of obtaining graduations of color in printing off blocks, the effects achieved are certainly remarkable. These are, in my opinion, primarily due to the wonderful eye for composition which seems to be the heritage of most Japanese artists; and with this goes closely the 'forthright, craftsman's hand' with its easy command over line, both probably derived to a large extent from study of the Chinese characters and the use of a brush in writing them.

"But to rank these examples of an art, the technique of which is arbitrarily confined within such narrow limits, with the great masterpieces of either hemisphere, is to compare the foot of a Chinese court lady, crusht out of all semblance of nature, with that of the Venus of Milo. It seems to me that the success of a work of art is gaged by the emotional stress it produces. It must therefore be judged on its merits and not with the added proviso, 'considering.'

"Therefore, I say, the print-collector of to-day is becoming obsessed by acquisitive desire, which to a large extent obscures his powers of artistic appraisement. Otherwise he would not pay outrageous prices for the so-called primitives and the rare examples of Sharaku, nor would he profess to rank their work far above that of Hokusai, to my mind one of the greatest of the whole school of *ukiyoye.* It was the force of his originative genius that burst the shackles of the old convention, and enabled him to produce landscapes faultless in composition and instinct with true artistic feeling—the first great work of the kind achieved by the color-print artists."

There is another way of looking at Japanese art that has perhaps been missed by the "connoisseur" here quoted. The Oriental, observes David Lambuth in *The World Outlook* (New York), is "strangely concerned with the inner meaning of things." At the same time he is "exasperatingly unconcerned with the outward seeming." We are shown how this quality is nowhere better exprest than in his art:

"Shinto expresses Japan; so does Bushido; but Japanese poetry, painting, and pottery do it equally well. Where have these three forms of art been carried to a more exquisite perfection? And the explanation is not far to seek.

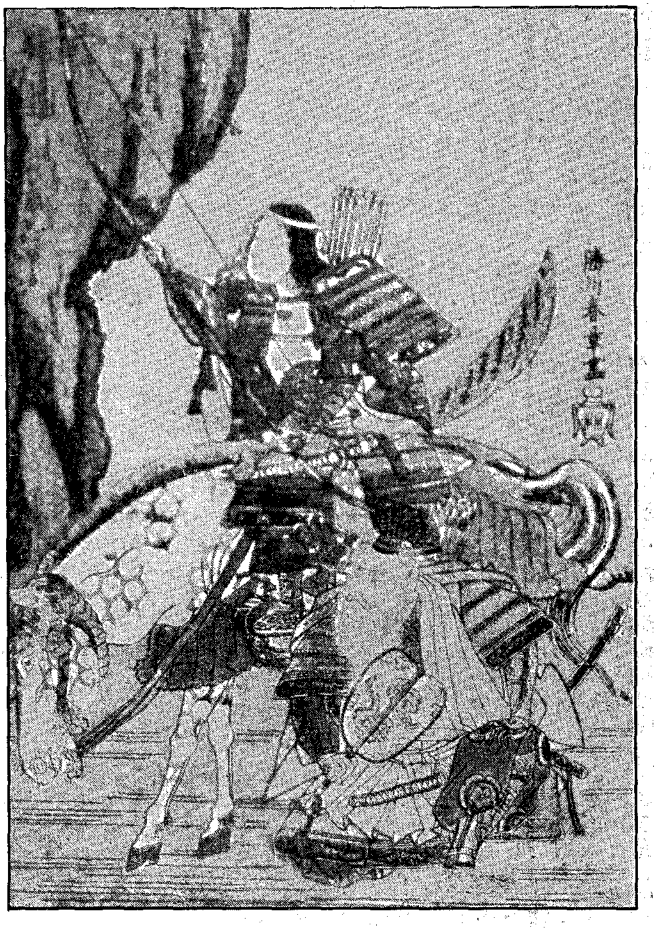
"The Japanese artist does not trouble himself with externals, mere physical details. He goes straight for the heart of things. Take the story of the famous painter of old Japan. He was sent for in haste by his Prince. A wonderful iris flower had bloomed in the royal garden. The artist gathered together his paper and brushes and colors and sat down before the flower. Hour after hour he sat there—motionless. As the sun went down the Prince grew indignant. But even royal bluster could not move the artist. 'Wait,' he said. Just at sunset a breeze sprang up. The iris swayed and nodded before it. The painter seized his brushes. A dozen inimitable strokes, and the iris bloomed and swayed and nodded on the paper before him—forever. 'I have caught the soul—now,' he said. 'It was only stupid stalk and petals until the wind woke it to life.'

"That is one way of seeing to the heart of things. And the painter of Japan has been forced to just this rapid interpretation of essentials by the very medium with which he works. He paints on soft paper that blots and blurs unless his stroke is almost lightning swift. And he can change nothing—not even his mind. He must see straight and draw straight. The Occidental painter may try on his canvas a hundred lines until he gets an effect that satisfies him. The Japanese may not touch brush to paper until he has seen to the heart and found the one right line that most reveals it. He gets his effect of distance by increasing mistiness, not by mechanical perspective—which the proper Oriental scorns. And he does not paint emotion upon faces. He suggests it by the languorous or by the sudden and angry movement of lines in clothing or drapery. He pictures only the essential meaning. He never troubles himself over accidental details. And this is art—and insight, too. . . . . . .

"Not less true to the spirit is the Japanese designer who shapes his bowls and vases and *shoji* handles for household use. No doubt he could not put the matter into words, but he acts upon the fact that true beauty of contour, of line, of color decoration always grows out of the directest adaptation of an object to its proper use. (We in America are learning this to-day, but we learned it from Japan.) The connoisseur of Nippon never clutters his room with useless and unused objects of art. He demands art, not for art's sake, but for life's. Such beauty is not skin deep, it grows from the heart."

WHY BOYS SHOULD STAY IN SCHOOL—To the boy who is asking if he should go back to school the affirmative reply has already been given by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, and other government officials. Their words are reechoed by *The American Boy* (Detroit), which gives the reminder that "this isn't a war merely of numbers of soldiers and their sheer brute force":

"It's a war of trained men—a war that is fought largely by mathematicians, skilled mechanics, electricians, aeronauts, seamen, chemists, sanitation experts, surgeons, business men. Thousands and thousands of these educated leaders in the war have been killed or lost to the service through wounds; other thousands may be destroyed. Who will take their places if the war continues long? Certainly it will not be the boys who have dropt out of school.



JAPAN'S JOAN OF ARC.

From an eighteenth-century print by Shunsho.

The Empress Jingo, who led her troops into battle, depicted in armor writing with her bow the words "Koku O" (Ruler of the State) upon a cliff.

"There's another reason—a big one. The work of the world will go on after this war has ended. War or no war, there must be skilled mechanics, electricians, aeronauts, seamen, chemists, sanitation experts, surgeons, business men. There will be fewer such after the war. That means there will be an unusually good opportunity for you to gain success and distinction in your chosen line of work. But you can't succeed, you can't gain distinction, if you have been a 'slacker' in school.

"The best reason for your staying in school we haven't given yet. It is not only that you can earn more money when you are a man, if you stay in school; it is not only that you will have a better chance to succeed as an educated man, because so many educated men will have been lost. It is that, after this terrible war with its tragic destruction, the world will have to be rebuilt. That will be *your* job; that is, you must do a part of the job. Which part will it be? Will it be an important part because you are fitted by education to do an important part, or will you just drift along, doing what others tell you to do, a follower, if not a bungler? Going to school now, this year, and sticking through, are the first essentials. Don't drop out. Don't be a slacker. Don't be a quitter. 'Carry on!' Do it for your country's sake."

RED-CROSS WORK FOR SCHOOLGIRLS

AS THE SCHOOL-DOORS REOPEN, the mind of the pupil, boy and girl, is restless under the stimulus brought by the war-activities outside school-walls. How can their lives be fitted into the great national scheme of patriotic activity? For the girl the problem is easier of solution than for the boy. The Red Cross has provided for her participation; but for the older boy especially vision is needed to convince him that to remain at his books with increased application is his appointed task. It is announced that the Red-Cross officials in Washington have accepted the plan submitted by the New York State Education Department as a working basis for a National Committee of the American Red Cross on Junior Membership and School Activities. The plan was the outgrowth of an experiment described in *The Outlook* (New York) by Anna Hedges Talbot, specialist in the vocational training of girls in the University of the State of New York. The new work will start with the opening of schools in September in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which States comprise the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross. Other divisions will later initiate similar work in various parts of the United States. Of the pioneer work we read:

"In the State of New York alone we have enrolled in public schools nearly two million pupils, of whom fifty thousand are girls between twelve and sixteen in training under special teachers for sewing and cooking. Rooms are finely equipped for their instruction in one hundred and fifty cities and towns under the direction of more than a thousand trained teachers. In May, 1916, it already seemed clear that if the country went to war the Red Cross would naturally be the source of aid not only to the countries then afflicted, but for our own troops and sailors. It was also evident to those who knew the resources of the public schools that in the millions of busy hands of school-children, under the trained leadership of their teachers, lay a vast power for constructive, helpful work, and for the production of standardized supplies for the Red Cross.

"After consultation with the officials of the Red Cross, arrangements were made to coordinate the work of vocational classes in the public schools in New York State with the Red Cross. The interest of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs was enlisted to provide materials. Six weeks before the declaration of a state of war by Congress letters were sent by Commissioner of Education John H. Finley to school officials throughout the State, authorizing the sewing-classes to do work for the Red Cross as a part of the regular class-work.

"The response was immediate, and willing hands were soon at work in schoolrooms from Buffalo to Troy, Saratoga Springs to Yonkers, and Binghamton to Jamestown, eagerly aiding the Red Cross. One hundred and forty-five cities sent in work records, which have now totaled about twenty-five thousand articles made by three thousand girls, averaging one school-hour a day.

"This voluntary beginning on the part of the schools indicates the large possibilities for usefulness if this effort receives public support. At present it has been participated in by less than one per cent. of the girl pupils available for effective work. If the movement were enabled to include the three hundred thousand girls who would be glad to take part in such work in New York State alone, the total output could amount at the present rate to not less than three million articles every six weeks, giving one school-hour a day five days a week. If the work were made national in scope, the output would be ten times greater, or thirty million articles every six weeks. This product would include hospital-supplies, bed-linen, pajamas, socks, surgical dressings, bandages, knitted jackets and mufflers, surgeons' gowns, and any other specified articles needed. Boys as well as girls could work along Red-Cross lines, and in a number of places are doing so.

"Civilian relief-work of all kinds may rightfully be a part of this school-work for the Red Cross. School-kitchens are numerous and well equipped to serve luncheons to children of families where underfeeding of the growing child is probable when the father becomes a recruit and the mother is necessarily drafted into wage-earning. Another important phase of this school-extension work for civilian relief would be the teaching of mothers how best to purchase, plan, and prepare nourishing meals under the restrictions of war-time food-supply."

It is urged that the fact be not lost sight of that the school is a place in which to learn, and this new auxiliary of the Red Cross contributes to that end if the results should show that the efforts do not end primarily in the production of useful war-material:

"Up to the present it has been difficult to devise ways in which the classroom activities in sewing and cooking may afford the means of really teaching the girls that which the subjects hold within them. The cost of the material and the difficulty of disposing of the product have led to an artificial kind of classroom work. The Red Cross furnishes a justifiable outlet. It gives also in the quantity of similar articles needed a significant training to the girls in attaining speed and skill. Best of all, being a contribution to public service, it is a source of inspiration of the highest type to all engaged in the work; it helps the girl to forget her own selfish interests in the larger and nobler endeavor to relieve distress, and so becomes the best kind of training to every girl in preparing her to be a generous, fine, considerate home-maker. Cooperation among the girls on the large quantities of garments required by the Red Cross is no small part of the training involved in this work which other school-work rarely affords the young girl.

"This suggestive beginning thus made in the vocational classes in the State of New York is, it is hoped, indicative of a broad and worthy trend in the public schools to allow all children to feel that they are not negligible units in the service of our country and of fellow beings everywhere, and that they, too, can help in a time of wide-spread stress and need. We now have hundreds of thousands of our devoted men offering their lives in the cause of freedom and democracy. Is it not the part of wisdom to utilize the immense enthusiasm and power of the organized mechanism of our public-school system to help, especially if by so doing we can vitalize the instruction of our boys and girls?"

A DAY OF PRAYER FOR GERMANY—To pray for Germany sounds like a novel way of worsting your enemies, but the Chicago clergyman who makes the suggestion that a day of prayer for Germany be observed in our land does so on the basis that the German people are our enemies, and that we are not theirs. The Chicago *Tribune* admits that it has read with "no little interest" this suggestion from one of its city pastors, especially as it is based upon the above principle that, it says, President Wilson has made clear in the reply he sent to the Pope's peace appeal:

"In entire sincerity and with only the purest motives, the churches of America can pray that the truth about this war may be made manifest to the German people, that Germans may be given the courage and wisdom to secure emancipation, and that a free Germany, peaceful because free, may take its deserved place in a free and comparatively peaceful world. We suggest, therefore, that the churches of America appoint a day of prayer for the people of Germany.

"Should this be done there would perhaps be disgust and suspicion on the Germans' part, and disgust and suspicion might last for several days or weeks. Eventually, however, it would dawn upon the Germans that what President Wilson said was so. Nor do we mean to argue that prayer is a mere subjective exercise when we predict that the news of an American day of prayer for the German people would lead numerous Germans to question the cleverness of longer starving and bleeding to postpone freedom."

WILL WESLEY'S CHURCH RETURN?

IF WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND should reunite in the land of Wesley what effect would it have on the Methodist body in this land? Outside its impressiveness as an act of the much-preached church union, the effect upon the American body is likely to be inconsiderable; yet *The Churchman* (Episcopalian, New York) hopes that the present discussion of the projected union in England "will result in the drawing together of two separated religious communions that have special grounds for mutual understanding, altho they are at present divided by strongly marked divergent principles." The situation, as it has developed in England, brings before the Wesleyans the possible necessity of a choice between an alliance with the Church of England or the dissenting bodies. From the American point of view such a contingency as this would appear remote because, as *The Churchman* points out, "American Methodists, conscious of their strength and numerical superiority, feel no more relationship to the Episcopal Church than they do to other branches of American Christianity." In England the situation is different:

"The followers of John Wesley there are both in religious and political principles isolated from the mass of other Free Churchmen. They have not forgotten the rock whence they were hewn and they have a sentimental regard for the Church to which their founder, John Wesley, belonged. They still remember the earnest words addrest to his followers by Wesley in regard to their association with the Church of England.

"There is a more immediate reason at the present time why Methodists and Anglicans should arrange their differences. Even before the war the Free Churches were showing a trend toward a scheme of federation. During the war this trend has been much more pronounced. All of the Free Churches except the Methodist may form one corporate body. Methodist leaders are considering what will happen if their Church is left in the position of isolation. Not a few of them are looking for a solution to their problem in the arrangement of some sort of concordat between the existing Wesleyan society and the Church of England. Fortunately there are no legal difficulties in the way, but there are temperamental difficulties, and already the Wesleyans have made it plain that they desire not absorption but affiliation."

Their point of view is presented in a letter written by a Methodist clergyman to *The Guardian* (London), organ of the Established Church. The communication, in the form of hypothetical questions, aims to find a sympathetic reception on the part of the Anglican Church:

"We are asking whether the Church of England will allow Wesleyan ministers either to receive conditional ordination or, alternatively, to be ordained in a formula which would substitute the words 'Church of England' for the words 'Church of God' in the Prayer-Book formula. We are asking whether confirmation might, during a period of transition, be regarded as a domestic institution not to be too rigidly enforced upon adult outsiders. We can see that some concessions must be made for the sake of healing our unhappy divisions, and many of us are prepared, with that end in view, to accept reordination, even *sans phrase* if that should be absolutely necessary."

The Church Times (London), the organ of the Anglo-Catholic party, suggests this *modus vivendi:*

"It could not be made a condition of reconciliation that Methodist ministers should deny their calling. But neither can the Church accept their ordination as certainly valid. It is doubtful. The elder apostles could, hesitatingly and reluctantly, receive St. Paul into their company as one of themselves; the bishops of the Church of England, being but a small part of that universal episcopate which represents the apostles, have no power to do the like. Is there here, then, a dead wall of partition? No, for there is a way through, recognized by the practise of the Church. It is permissible to ordain *sub conditione* men whose previous ordination is doubtful without passing any formal judgment on its efficiency. We think it extremely probable that the English bishops would be prepared to do this in the case of the Methodist ministers. Would the Methodist ministers, for their part, consent? We think it likely. It would be made quite plain that they were not repudiating their previous ministrations, but were conforming to the reasonable requirements of the Church for the sake of peace and Christian union."

MORAL PROPHYLAXIS IN THE ARMY

THE PLANS of the United States Government for the elimination of vice from its Army now being assembled are said to consist in methods far in advance of any other nation. Abroad attempts have been made to minimize the results of vice, but the consequences have been disastrous. This Government is undertaking to deal not only with the results but with the cause, says Dr. M. J. Exner, of the educational branch of the Y. M. C. A. It recognizes the importance of these steps, both from a military and a social point of view. The moral conservation program of the War Department includes measures for the control of prostitution and its twin evil, the liquor traffic, in the environment of the military camps, and coincidently special efforts to furnish decent and entertaining surroundings for the men whom it is taking from their homes. Already, as a part of this movement, some of the worst and most deeply entrenched vice-districts in the country have in recent weeks been closed up. The great need for this work is set forth in the New York *Evening Post* by Dr. Exner in facts culled from the history of conditions in some of our Allied countries during the present conflict as well as our own experiences in the past. We read:

"Throughout history, prostitution has presented one of the most serious military and social problems. Having been a more or less recognized, or at least tolerated, institution in society everywhere, the agencies of vice have always been quick to mobilize their forces to prey upon masses of men who, because of the excessive moral strain incident to camp life, are peculiarly open to the allurements of vice. This is particularly true in time of war, when men more readily incline to revert to their primitive instincts.

"The ravages of prostitution in our Army during the Spanish-American War present the blackest page of its history. The fact that in the Philippines the venereal rate rose to more than 301 per thousand, several times greater than that of any other disease, tells a depressing story of military waste and of debauched manhood and degraded womanhood.

"In all the European armies now at war the ravages of vice up to the present time have been very great. For more than the first year of the war one of the great Powers had more men incapacitated for service by venereal disease than in the fighting at the front. Last year the chief of a medical staff informed me that in that country at that time there were 17,000 cases of disease concentrated in a single hospital camp. Accurate statistics are not yet available, but from facts at hand it is safe to say that from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. of various bodies of troops have been infected. When in addition to this direct wastage of military strength we consider the number of men and the expense required in caring for these, we get some idea of the seriousness of the problem from a military point of view alone. It may easily spell the difference between victory or defeat.

"On the Mexican border, vice in its most flagrant forms flourished extensively in the environment of the military camps. The vice-districts became virtually the playground of the Army. In spite of a fairly effective system of prophylaxis, disease in many units developed to a serious degree. Thousands of fine fellows who came to the border clean in their lives, and with fair promises to keep their manhood untainted, fell victims to the allurements of commercialized vice and returned home, if not injured in health, certainly demoralized in the finest qualities of their manhood.

"We have in the past looked too exclusively on the military side of this problem. The most serious consequences are social consequences. A vast amount of disease necessarily remaining uncured, and brought back into society, extends its ravages to many generations. The shattered ideals, sensualized minds, and perverted practises, affecting so largely the best young manhood of the nation, permeates the whole life of society and sets it back in those spiritual values which mark the real level of a nation's life."

Dr. Exner points out the fact of the rapid sharpening of the social conscience on this question in recent years, and feels that these indications point to the beginning of a better day.

> "Never has this deepening social conscience exprest itself more insistently than it is expressing itself now in relation to the United States Army in process of organization for war in Europe. There is an insistent demand that as the nation is giving its best young manhood for its defense and for the cause of human liberty, the moral and physical wreckage from vice which has occurred in Europe, and in our own military history, shall be prevented, and that the character-integrity of our troops shall be conserved.
>
> "That vice in connection with the Army is wholly unnecessary, and that it can be for the most part successfully eliminated, has been sufficiently borne out by experience. The Japanese Army waged a war which lasted eighteen months without a woman. It is a fact perhaps unique in history. The perfect discipline, the good behavior, and the marvelous efficiency of the Japanese Army are well known. In spite of the fact that in times of peace the Japanese Army is by no means a moral army, and has a high rate of venereal disease, the total absence of prostitution in war did not create weakness or discontent. On the other hand, it was probably an important factor in the great victories of the Japanese Army.
>
> "On the Mexican border we had a demonstration which wholly refutes the contention that prostitution in the Army is either necessary or inevitable. The commander of one camp of 19,000 troops completely suppress prostitution and the sale of intoxicants. This firm attitude was never relaxed during the entire stay of the troops on the border. Prostitution and drink were made practically inaccessible to this body of troops with the exception of the few who occasionally got leave of absence to go to distant cities.
>
> "If the contention of those who hold that these indulgences are necessary for the contentment and well-being of the soldiers were correct we should have been led to expect among these troops discontent, unrest, clamoring for prostitution, and perhaps ill health. The facts were entirely the opposite. While it would have been difficult to find a contented body of troops on the border, these were certainly as contented as any other, and none were more fit, better disciplined, better behaved, or more efficient. The most striking thing among them was a bracing self-respect that was not equaled by any other body of troops on the border or in Mexico. Both officers and men referred with an air of pride to the fact that they had a 'clean bunch.' This thorough demonstration with so large a body of troops for so long a time under such trying conditions is sufficient forever to dispel the notion that men are so constituted that in military life they must brutalize their finer instincts by prostitution in order to insure health and military efficiency."

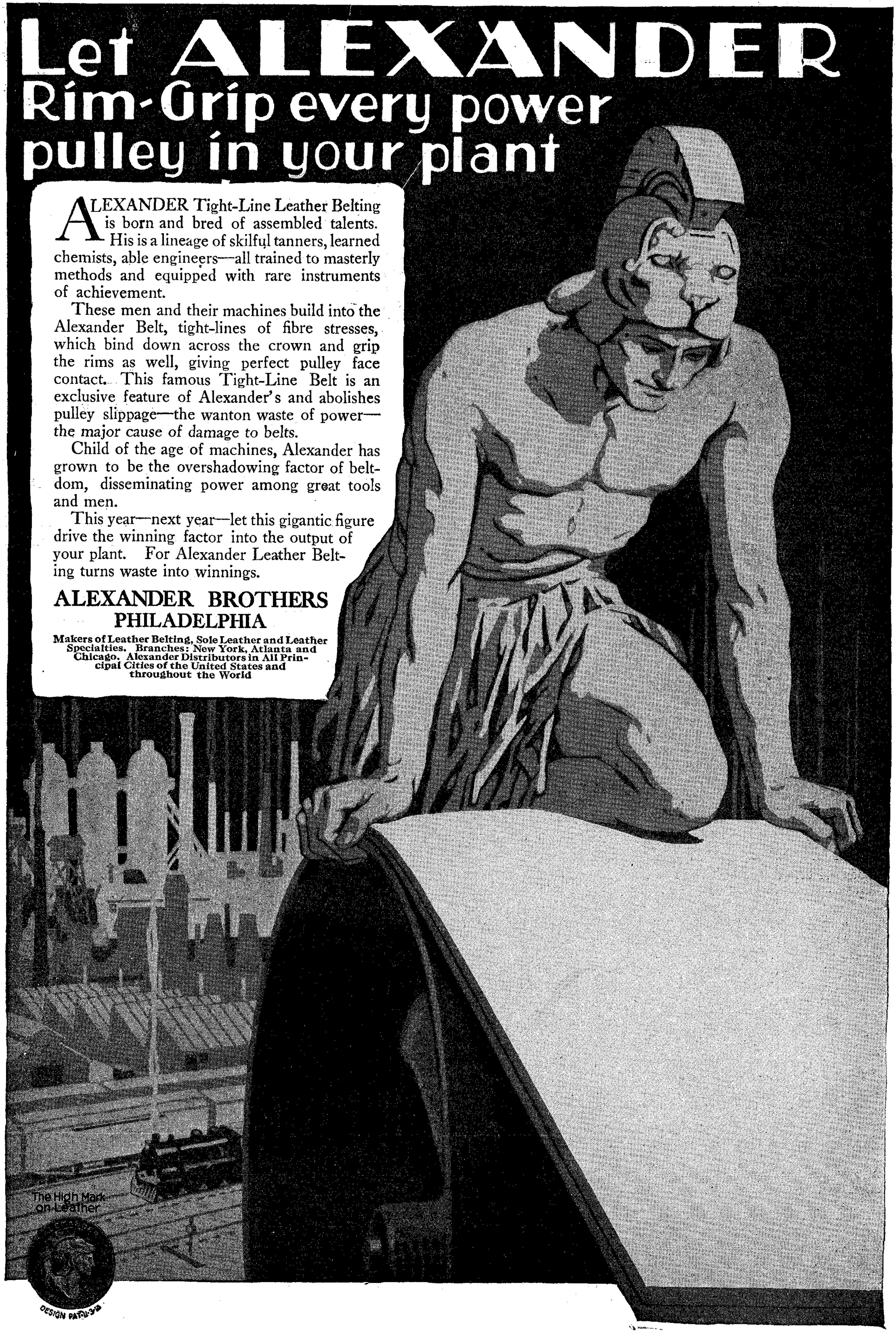
A right understanding of the basis of vice readily suggests the remedy, observes Dr. Exner, who goes on to point out four lines of necessary action, omitting the fundamental consideration that the remedy should begin with right education in childhood. A crisis such as the present, however, demands special agencies:

> "(1) First, we must have a program of moral sanitation. We must control the environment; we must suppress the aggressions of commercialized vice. Prostitution and its twin evil, the liquor traffic, and everything else that tends unduly to incite the baser passions of men must be eliminated from the soldier's environment. All sources of unwholesome appeal must be made as inaccessible as it is possible to make them. Our study of conditions on the border established the fact that indulgence in prostitution is in direct ratio to its accessibility. . . . . . .
>
> "(2) We must engage men in a program of wholesome activities and interests. We must direct their leisure into safe channels. No matter how full and strenuous the military program may be, there must be periods of leisure. The periods of leisure are the periods of moral danger. We must reckon with the fact that the play instinct in all men is strong, and never so much as in the years of adolescence—the years in which most of our troops are found. . . . The activities employed must correspond with spontaneous interests of men. Athletics, games, the drama, social features, and, for some, education are the chief activities, which need to be directed in an organized manner.
>
> "(3) We must have a program of inspiration. No matter how vigorously we may deal with the environment; no matter how extensive and attractive our program of activities may be, we can never morally safeguard a man or any mass of men effectively until we have established within them a moral purpose, a compelling idea that will grip the life with conquering power and enable them to make a victorious fight in the face of temptation. We can never make any environment wholly innocuous; we can never fully nor continuously control the leisure of men. We must establish moral self-government in the wills and purposes of men by arousing fundamental character-making motives.
>
> "(4) We must have a program of education—education in matters of sex. We must reconstruct the sex-thinking of men by furnishing right knowledge of sex, and a true interpretation of its meaning in human life and society. Such education must not be limited to instruction in the dangers of venereal disease. This is necessary, but in itself wholly inadequate. Few men can permanently be frightened into purity of life. Men must be impelled to self-control by higher motives. What men chiefly need is a reinterpretation of sex in terms of beauty and power, in terms of manhood, of character, and of social responsibility. The essential task of sex education is to lift the subject out of the sordid atmosphere in which it lies in the minds of most young men, because of faulty education, into an atmosphere of compelling idealism."

JOHN CALVIN REVERSED

ONE DOCTRINE of our old Calvinism seems to be absolutely reversed by the war. Original sin has been replaced by original goodness. The latter, and not the former, is the fundamental fact in human nature, according to a letter written to the London *Nation* by Captain F. J. Moore. *The Nation*, unfortunately, is regarded by the English censor as unfit for reading outside England, so the letter, commended by *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) "to the careful notice of all thoughtful adherents of whatever Church," can not be read here except in the quoted excerpts given in the editorial of *The Christian Commonwealth*. The problem treated is the familiar one of religion in the trenches, and, says this religious paper, the problem is set in "a light that, if not new, is sufficiently unaccustomed to be worth steady contemplation." Thus:

> "Captain Moore's testimony is that, 'apart from the deeds of heroism which more or less regularly occur when our men are in the front line,' the men think the same and act the same as they did in the time of peace. 'No change has taken place in their manners and habits; except, perhaps, here and there for the better, here and there for the worse.' But the fundamental point is—as Captain Moore sees the facts—that the war has revealed to the world at large, and not least to the men themselves, that goodness, and not evil, is the 'original' thing in human nature. 'No matter how they drink or how they swear, or whatever they do, there is a nobler self beneath it all capable of a sacrifice like the Cross.' Side by side with this hopeful view, however, Captain Moore sets the significant fact that our men have not been 'reborn' through their war experiences, nor is there among them any real general 'repentance.' And here, let us add on our own account, is the delicate and urgent problem to be faced by preachers. We rejoice, as need scarcely be said, in everything that tends to the emphasis of conduct rather than creed, spirit rather than formula, as the vital thing in religion; and we say, with Donald Hankey, that Christ is 'the Lord of all good life.' But, after all, Christianity, properly so called, has its *differentia;* there *is* a Christian faith and experience, whatever variety of forms this latter may assume, which touches depths and heights otherwise unattainable and even unsuspected. With all that Captain Moore says on the importance of 'the frank abandonment of obsolete forms' we are in hearty agreement, and we would exclude none from church membership or communion who possess and desire to live in the spirit of Christ. But we hesitate to join Captain Moore in his apparent indorsement of the prevailing tendency 'to identify religion and Christianity and make them merely equivalent to goodness.' If the churches acquiesce in any such nebulousness and pseudo-breadth they will speedily exhaust their dynamic and shorten their arm so that it loses all power to reach humanity in those deeper needs and yearnings that remain through all changing moods and creeds. It is time we reminded ourselves with forceful homeliness that it is as needless as it is uncalled for to throw away the child with the bath."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REVIEWS-OF-NEW-BOOKS

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NOTABLE RECENT WAR-BOOKS

Lewin, Evans. The German Road to the East. An account of the "Dräng Noch Osten" and of Teutonic aims in the Near and Middle East. Pp. 340. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50 net. Postage, 15 cents.

A terse translation of "Dräng Noch Osten" might be "Eastward, Ho!" When some weeks ago an army of the Allies captured Bagdad their success did not make much impression upon readers in America. Bagdad is far away—even from the battle-fields in France. And why should the Allies be fighting for it? So felt and questioned many who did not know that a great German dependency in Mesopotamia had been a German dream—that Germany's destiny, as phrased in this book, was to be traced along the course of the Bagdad railway and upon the Mesopotamian plains. That destiny, in that direction, had been contemplated a long time. It underlaid the dreams of German empire. Moltke had explored the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris, as a young man, and along these and in lands contiguous the German had seen, in his Pan-German hope, ample food-granaries for the German people, the wealth which the German Empire was to win for the rulership of the world. Mr. Lewin writes:

> "The Pan-German plan for the creation of a great world-power "dominating not only central and southeastern Europe, but controlling practically the whole of Africa, the Ottoman Empire, Persia, and large portions of the Far East, with a considerable part of South America, has been founded upon very exact knowledge acquired by means of an intense application devoted during twenty-five years to every political, ethnographic, economic, social, military, and naval problem affecting the interests of practically every country in the world. This work has been carried on and perfected either by the agents of the powerful and ubiquitous Pan-German League and other similar societies, or by agents of the secret service, which, during recent years, has undergone a remarkable development."

On the day this review is written an extended press dispatch appears under these (and other) display headings: "German Scheme to Split Europe now Revealed. Washington Gets First-Hand Information of Empire's Expansion Policy in South"—meaning the south of Europe. In the course of it, this paragraph:

> "Following in the footsteps of Bismarck, who used the Franco-Prussian War alliance to bring Baden, Bavaria, and Wurttemburg into the German confederacy and then into the German Empire, Emperor William chose war as the means of establishing the broad pathway to the southeast which was essential for realization of the dream of a great Germany."

The Kaiser's choice, according to this book, was not a recent one. "So long ago as 1898," the author says, "Admiral von Goetzen, an intimate friend of the Kaiser, informed Vice-Admiral Dewey, then in command of the American squadron at Manila, that 'in about fifteen years my country will have commenced its great war. In two months we shall be at Paris. But this will only be the first step toward our real end—the overthrow of England. Everything will happen at the chosen hour, for while we shall be ready our enemies will not be prepared.'"

It does not appear from this book that England recognized Germany's ultimate purpose, or that it was understood by the other Entente Powers. They all yielded to Germany her manifest plan to build the Bagdad Railway, the construction of which, we are told, "was in reality the eastward extension across the Bosporus of the great system of railways that had been planned to carry German commerce toward the Adriatic and Ægean seas." This railway, "to be the instrument of German expansion in the East, the iron fist thrust at the heart of Asia, was commenced less than thirty years ago." It "has been a continuous menace to the peace of Europe," we are further told, "during the last ten years," but it "was not completed at the outbreak of the war." From Haidar Pasha, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosporus, to Bagdad, its entire length is 1,510 miles. With its branches, built or contemplated, its outreach and its tremendous military and economic advantages have been plain to German ambition, and its dominance has called for the costliest protection.

A reading of this book renders clear many things in the news dispatches of to-day which may not be easily understood without its information—many things about the Russo-Turkish War, the Germans in Palestine, and in Turkey, the Balkan situation, the Germans and the Servians, Germany and Roumania, etc. It is a scholarly and important contribution to the literature of the War and its causes.

Bainville, Jacques. Italy and the War. Translated by Bernard Miall. Pp. 267. New York: George H. Doran Company. Price, $1 net. Postage 12 cents.

"After thirty-three years of alliance with Germany Italy has come over to the French side and is fighting on this side." So Jacques Bainville declares on one of the final pages of his book. He was born in France, but he has been long a correspondent in Italy, and he knows that country, its history, its people. He speaks of it, in his first chapter, as "this land of noble speech and rhythm," and throughout all his pages his love for Italy is manifest. "The Italians of to-day," he says, "bear within their veins and cherish in their memories one of the noblest national passions that history has beheld. Such is the legacy which the last century bequeathed to them. Such is their great moral and intellectual inheritance. To them has been handed on the flame of a devouring patriotism."

He justifies their break with Germany, because "Germany has disgraced herself by her uncouthness, her savagery, her contempt for the law of nations and the

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traditions of public morality. But no one would deny," he urges, "that she has afforded, during the last fifty years, a wonderful example of tenacious labor and effort and sacrifice, even tho it has been in a bad cause." For what is Italy fighting? For these four objectives, as Mr. Bainville states them:

> "First, the recovery from Austria of the *terra irredenta*, of Trieste, and the Trentino. Secondly, the domination of the Adriatic and the maintenance of equilibrium in the Balkans. Thirdly, the consolidation of the results obtained in the Ægean Sea by the occupation of the Twelve Islands, the preface to the development of Italian penetration in the East, especially in Asia Minor. Fourthly, the affirmation of Italy as a great European Power, liberated from all subordination, all servitude of whatever kind."

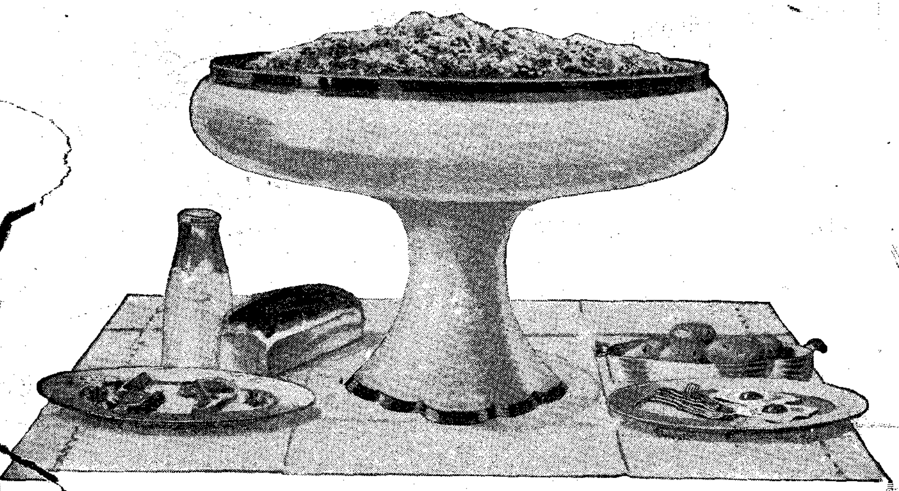
"The Italian State," Mr. Bainville tells us, "is one of the most original and one of the most vigorous elements of modern Europe, and one of the richest in future promise." He gives us here what may be accepted as an authoritative analysis of Italy's profounder motives in entering the war; traces the development of a new spirit among the Italian people; and certainly affords a more comprehensive and a clearer idea of what the great struggle means to Italy than has been presented before.

Loti, Pierre. War. Translated from the French by Marjorie Laurie. Pp. 320. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Looking for real literature, inspired by the Great War, one would surely think of Pierre Loti. Outside of books he is Capt. J. Viaud, of the French Naval Reserve. In this book he is at his literary best, plus a tender genuine sympathy for his countrymen and their Belgian neighbors and a bitter scorn and hate for the German spirit that has outraged Belgium and France. Yet he seeks to maintain at least a mask of artistic restraint; and he reveals, almost on every page, the literary art that is his, which describes with touching simplicity his encounters with the wounded soldiers, the Sisters of Mercy, and the little Belgian waifs. Where can be found a daintier bit of remembrance than his bewildered little birds of the China Sea, gone to sleep in the Admiral's room of that ironclad—"two little balls of feathers, touching and almost mingling in one, without the slightest fear?" And they were remembered because of those Belgian waifs, only five and three years young, "so overwhelmed with weariness and want of sleep that they did not even cry," for whom the older said, "in a very small, beseeching voice, 'Madam, is any one going to put us to bed?'" These are but touches of the art which employs itself mainly in pictures of what war has done and is doing in sunny, smitten France—vivid pictures of scenes at the battle-front, "Somewhere," and of a few places named—notably at Ypres, and Reims, and Soissons.

Le Bas, Sir Hedley, Editor. The Lord Kitchener Memorial Book. Published on Behalf of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund. London, New York, and Toronto: Hodder & Stoughton.

Lord Derby closed a speech in the House of Lords by saying: "The sea never exacted a heavier toll than when Lord Kitchener, coffined in a British man-of-war, passed to the Great Beyond." This volume, with its numerous illustrations, is his fitting tribute. His final



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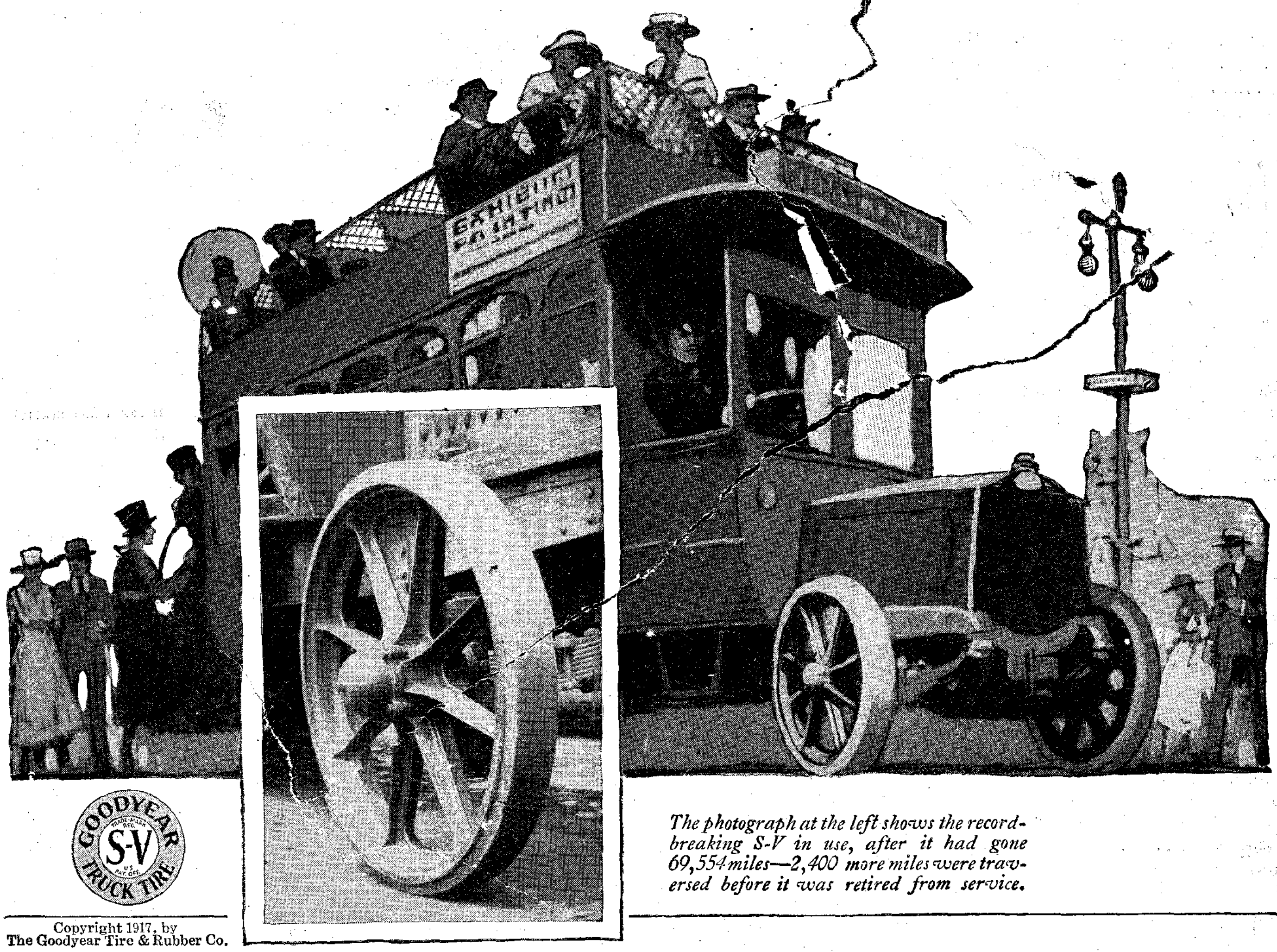

The photograph at the left shows the record-breaking S-V in use, after it had gone 69,554 miles—2,400 more miles were traversed before it was retired from service.

GOODYEAR S-V TRUCK TIRE

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71,954 Miles–*One* Tire

In the middle of August the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, New York, took out of service a Goodyear S-V Pressed-On Truck Tire that had gone, in continuous hard use, 71,954 miles.

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Measured by usual standards, 71,954 miles would be a satisfactory record for *ten* tires.

Of course this performance is an outstanding exception—even for Goodyears—but records of from 20,000 to 40,000 miles for these tires are so multitudinous now as scarcely to excite comment.

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

service was that in which this country is now engaged—raising and equipping a vast army. He foresaw a long war, when others thought it would be brief. Possibly the most practical feature of this book may be found in copies of the advertisements put forth calling for recruits. It would be interesting to know whether

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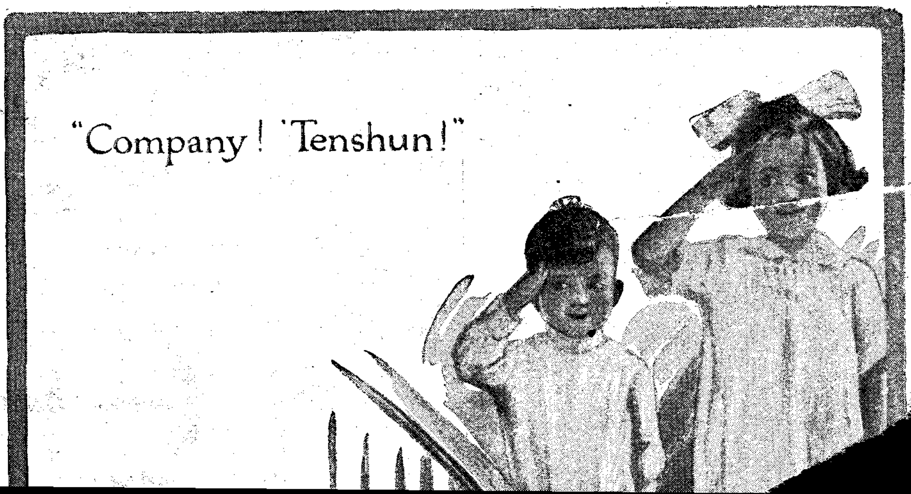
"Company! 'Tenshun!"

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Lewenski-Corwin, Edward H., Ph.D. The Political History of Poland. Profusely illustrated. Pp. 628. New York: The Polish Book Importing Company. 1917. $3. Postage, 15 cents.

If ever a country deserved well of political fate and fared ill, it surely was Poland. This new and well-written work proves it. The author has endeavored, as he says, "to present to the American public a

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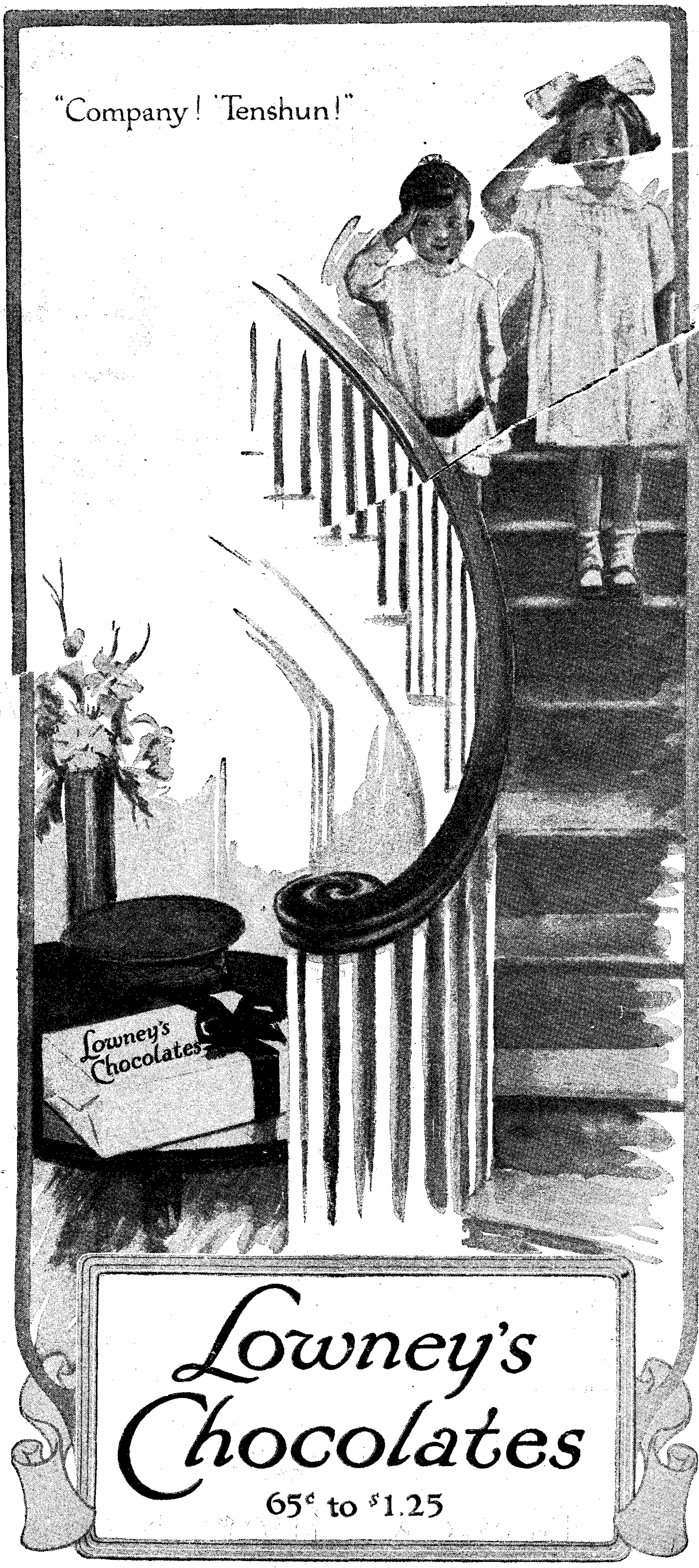
recognized this when, in his now historic address to the Senate on January 22, he said "statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland." With its great and rich land heritage, its past of a thousand years, its language, its literature, and its music, its millions of aspiring people and their magnificent record of bravery and progress, Poland must have a future of which the world may be proud. As one reads in these pages what Poles have done, and what wrongs they have suffered, through centuries of striving toward the light, it is easy to agree with this author when in closing his book he says: "Indeed, no finer flower can bloom out of the carnage of the present war than a reconstructed and united, free, and independent Poland, once more confederated with Lithuania and Ruthenia 'as the equal with the equal and the free with the free.'" His book should help forward the bloom.

Irwin, Will. The Latin at War. Pp. 295. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75 net. Postage, 12 cents.

No correspondent "at the front," during this war, has found more of human interest in his experiences than has Mr. Irwin. He knows how to find it, and how to record it. His style is terse and graphic. He makes you visualize while you read, because he visualized while he wrote. "The Latins," of whom he tells here, are the Italians and the French. He was with both peoples, or their soldiery, within the past year. His chapters begin with "The City of Unshed Tears"—Paris, and end with "The Army of Equals"—the French Army. Between their beginning and end we learn what he saw and heard on "The Isonzo Front," "With the Alpini" in the mountains of Italy, "On the Roof of Armageddon," where soldiers must have been mountaineers, "Beyond Verdun," etc. What he heard in Verdun gives you a glimpse of what he saw there, as indicated by what White, his chauffeur, said as he pointed toward a side street: "Down there's a nursery with the front blown off. The toys are just as the children left them—a hobby-horse, a Teddy-bear, a big doll-house, and all that. Border of little rabbits and kittens round the wall-paper—you know how they fix up nurseries. And over there"—he pointed in another direction—"a shell has torn down the walls of a house and just pulverized everything in it—except one thing. There was a big statue of Napoleon in the hall. It hasn't been touched, and it stands with its arms folded, facing north and defying the Germans!"



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There is a Polish question, and some day it must be settled. President Wilson recognized this when, in his now historic address to the Senate on January 22, he said "statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland." With its great and rich land heritage, its past of a thousand years, its language, its literature, and its music, its millions of aspiring people and their magnificent record of bravery and progress, Poland must have a future of which the world may be proud. As one reads in these pages what Poles have done, and what wrongs they have suffered, through centuries of striving toward the light, it is easy to agree with this author when in closing his book he says: "Indeed, no finer flower can bloom out of the carnage of the present war than a reconstructed and united, free, and independent Poland, once more confederated with Lithuania and Ruthenia 'as the equal with the equal and the free with the free.'" His book should help forward the bloom.

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This is not a biography, and yet in speech and picture it records the life of Kitchener from his boyhood until as Field-Marshal his life ended. There were wonderfully high lights in his career; and these are shown strongly. There were profoundest patience, devotion, and patriotism in his character; and these have revelation in what men said of him, after his death, in the Houses of Parliament and outside. His own speeches in the House of Lords and elsewhere, as here given, were more numerous and extended than we had supposed; they reveal his clarity of mind and the singleness of his heart. "He never chafed nor fretted after the manner of smaller men," was the testimony of Prime Minister Asquith in the House of Commons. To have such a memorial accorded one, after life's end, who would not perform the hard tasks which Kitchener so well accomplished—in Egypt, in India, and in England—if he could?

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CURRENT POETRY

Of the making of poetry-magazines there is no end. One of the newest (it must be the eighth or ninth inaugurated during the last two years) is called *The Madrigal.* It is edited by Gustav Davidson and published at 100 Broadway, New York City. From a recent issue we quote this tender and noble poem, simple and dignified in phrasing and beautiful in spirit. When Dr. Rossiter Johnson turns from the serious work of the historian to the no less serious work of the poet, he proves that facts have not crowded fancy from his mind, that the chronicler can be also the creative artist.

A BOOK REOPENED

By Rossiter Johnson

Here is the book that we read together
In the quiet of softest summer eves.
There is wear of age on its tarnished leather,
And rain-drop spots on some of the leaves.

It opens itself at certain pages,
Where the print grows dim while the margin shines;
And a picture there my eye engages
Of a landscape overlying the lines.

The view that I have is a varied picture
Of meadow and valley and hill and stream,
With a river's brink as the only stricture
To feet that wander in daylight dream.

And by that brink, where an elm hangs over,
Its roots interlaced with a carpet green,
I see a maid, and perhaps her lover,
Sitting side by side, with a book between.

The stream that rose in a woodland ferny,
And found its way to this sunny shore,
Now murmurs low on its solemn journey
To lose its song in the cataract's roar,

While the sun glides down to his gorgeous haven
Behind the crest of the beetling bank,
And profiles of rock and tree are graven
On the placid water in rank upon rank.

A terrace of turf with a footing of shingle
The girl and her lover have made their seat;
A runnel's prattle near by in a dingle;
One fleecy cloud—and the scene's complete

'Tis thus to-day that I bridge the ages—
The age of youth and of manhood's prime—
As I turn again the familiar pages
That together we read in that rosy time.

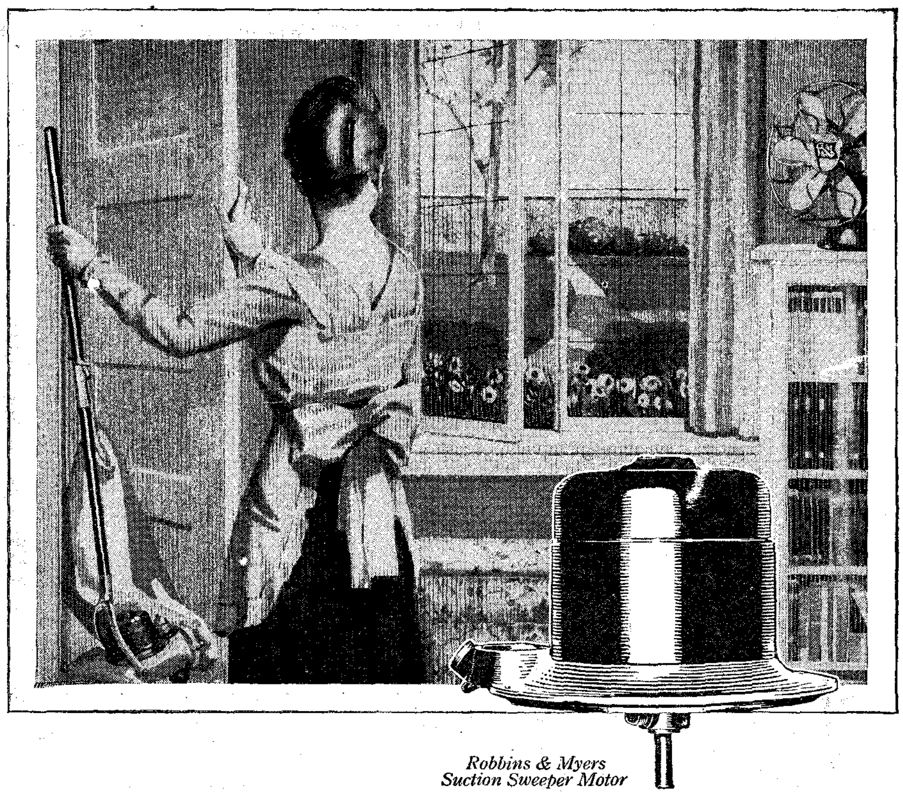
There were the songs of an era we knew not,
And there were madrigals of our own;
But few there were that from sympathy drew not
A smile or a tear, a sigh or a moan.

When the birds were still, as the Sun departed,
She rose and murmured, "We can not remain."
"'Twill be sunlit to-morrow," I said, light-hearted.
It was—but we never met there again.

I have long since learned that a bit of perfection
Dropt into our life comes once—no more,
Tho we travel and search in the same direction
Till feet are weary and heart is sore.

In the City of Silence, half-hid in the grasses,
A marble stone, in a shaded nook,
Relates to me a tale that surpasses
All I have read in this treasured book.

From another verse-magazine (*The Poetry Journal,* published at 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.) we take the following bit



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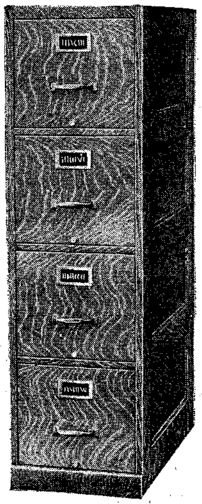

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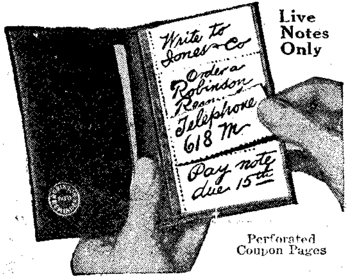

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of romance—exquisite in finish, charming in idea. Of course the theme is somewhat hackneyed, and the method suggests that of some of the English poets of the nineties—Wilde in "The Sphinx," for instance. But Miss Gregory has done her pleasant task beautifully, and we may confidently expect fresher and better work from her in the next few years.

NOCTURNE

By Susan Myra Gregory

O little moon above the trees,
Older than memories of kings,
What hosts of ancient mysteries
You hold—what secret heart of things!

Do you regret your ancient world
And sigh to see dead Babylon—
Its dancers by a mad flame whirled,
Aglow like poppies in the sun?

And did you see the torches flare
Amid the roses and the wine,
Or gild the grace of winding stair
That led to Beauty's silken shrine?

. . . .

And when Love caught her in his snare
And drew her trystwards, did you kiss
To silver on the sleeping stair
The sandals of Semiramis?

Do you grow sad to think of nights
When veil-clad priestesses would bend
And chant before your altar-lights
"Great Istar lasteth without end!"

Do pictures still before you pass
Of marble palaces' white pride
Against a black, mysterious mass
Where tamarisk and cedar sighed?

Pictures in which you played a part,
Above the stately columns swung,
And smiling in your golden heart
Knew all the gladness lovers sung.

Sometimes on nights when thus you swing
Above transplanted eastern trees,
Do you again hear whispering
That wakes your ancient ecstasies?

And do you fancy in the gloom,
Perfumed with fluttering night flowers,
They walk, your lovers, from their tomb
Out of those golden, godless hours?

And there in scorn of modern men
And all their little hampered race
Waken antiquity again—
Meet in a glorious, mad embrace. . . . . . .

O little moon above the trees,
What shadows out of ancient years,
What tomb-enfolded mysteries
Have swathed you in their mist of tears!

America is still awaiting the poet of the War. There are many poets who put admirable patriotic sentiments into correct verse, but there has been written as yet no war-poem likely to receive more than momentary attention. Perhaps the news of some great engagement in which Americans play a part will be the inspiration of the longed-for war-song. We quote two examples of the war-work of American poets—poems selected from the mass of similar material because of their vigor and sincerity. The first is from *The Living Church*, an Episcopalian weekly published in Milwaukee. Of course "Have our armies made an error?" is banal, and the concluding stanza is weak. But the poem's sturdy rhythm and sturdy thought make it worthy of attention.

ECHOES

By Louis Tucker

What is that which shakes the margin of the day
Like the murmur of an ocean far away?
Can it be the heaven's thunder
Heard the far horizon under?
No: A hundred million freemen kneel and pray.
Trust in God who made us free,
Hold the line for Liberty,
For a hundred million freemen kneel and pray.

Can it be the distant echo of the guns
Which behind the quiet sea-line rolls and runs?
Have our armies made an error?
Is it some new battle-terror?
No: America is calling to her sons.
Trust in God who made us free,
Hold the line for Liberty,
For America is calling to her sons.

What is that enormous murmur that we hear
Past the distant bugle grieving high and clear?
'Tis the heart of a great nation
Grimly throbs with exultation
That the end of her long patience draweth near.
Trust in God who made us free,
Hold the line for Liberty,
For the end of His long patience draweth near.

Is it throbbing, throbbing, throbbing of the drums
In the ears of weary nations beats and hums?
No: the tramp of mighty legions
Shakes the steady sunset regions:
'Tis America: SHE COMES, SHE COMES, SHE COMES.
Trust in God who made man free,
Hold the line for Liberty,
For America, she comes, she comes, she comes.

The New York *Tribune* printed these interesting lines. If the second half of the poem were as direct and powerful as the first, then Mr. Armstrong would indeed deserve congratulation.

WINDS OF THE MORNING

By Hamilton Fish Armstrong

A wind blew out from the Old, Old World,
Heavy with blood and flame,
And it found in the midst of the open sea
A wind men said had ceased to be,
A wind that Eastward came.
Out of their meeting the thunder spoke,
With surging rain and lightning stroke—
Spoke to make men free.

Let flatter who will his dusty soul
With the thought that behind the veil
There is no reckoning to be made,
No Reaper and no flail.
The veil shall be rent from fringe to top
In the iron temple men built to stop
The light from putting to flight the shade;
And in many a mighty land
That which was done in private shame,
And that which was done in an evil name
Openly, vaunting in the shame,
Shall be cast away with a fling of the hand
In a sea of sorrow, a flood of flame,
Away with Those Who Planned.

The wind sweeps out from the Young, Young World,
This wind men said had ceased to be,
Singing the age-old battle-songs,
Right above rights, wrong above wrongs
(Wild torches flare, flags are unfurled!)
Eastward over the sea.
The silver chord is loosed, and youth
Stands up-girt in the way of truth,
Stands with the law of a man.
Imperial fabrics bend and sway,
Turn to dust and are scattered away
In the strength of the bright-eyed plan—
Away in a storm of purging fire,
Sky-red and blood-red, mounting higher,
Fanned with the pride and fed from the pyre
Of a people who paid the fabulous price
Of the one-eyed Beast's desire.

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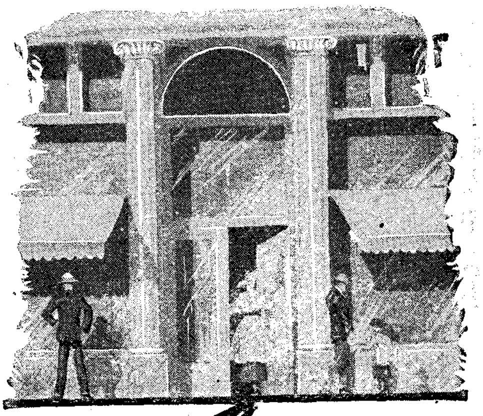

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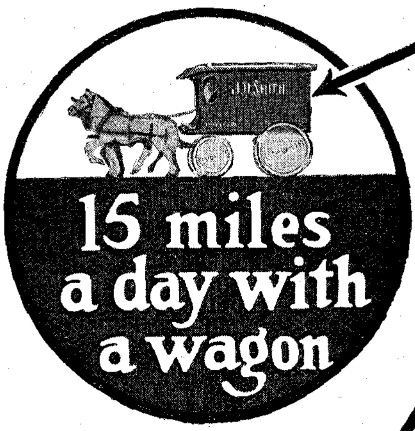

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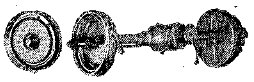
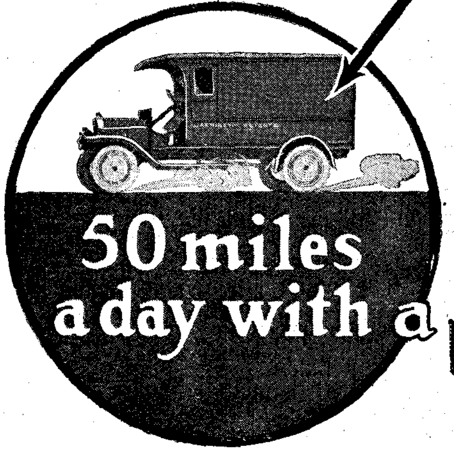
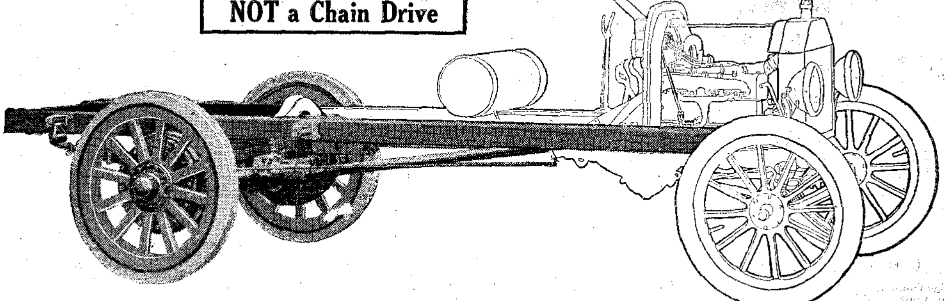


NOT a Chain Drive



50 miles a day with a



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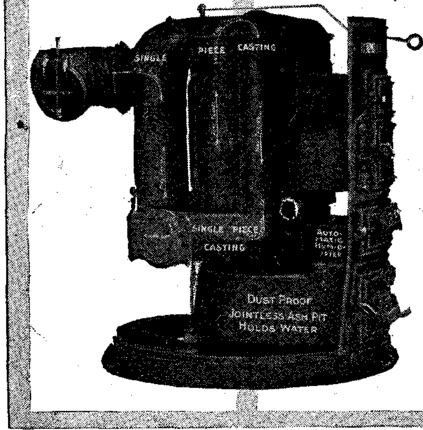

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

CADORNA, THE SILENT

Emerging from the obscurity of his three-year campaign among the clouds, General Luigi Cadorna stands out as possibly the most important figure in the war to-day. The coming conference of the Allies in Paris—undoubtedly the result of this campaign, and which is expected to "bring about a complete revision of the Entente plans for the fall and winter"—possibly means the centering of military action around Cadorna.

"The Italian forces are advancing everywhere, slowly but surely destroying all the obstacles in their way, and breaking down the defenses of Trieste."

This is the word that recently came to the world, and, "advancing slowly but surely," modestly tells the story of the patient, careful, and persistent campaign of the Italian Army that has fought its way over mountain tops to the gates of the Austrian city. The struggle, of which the world is only just beginning to realize the immensity, has been far removed from the other fronts, and for the first three years little news of a sensational character filtered through the cloud-kissed smoke of battle. And yet nearly every day of these three years was marked by some spectacular movement of the struggling army—struggling not alone against man, but to overcome the great hazards that nature had placed in its path. Dragging heavy artillery up mountain sides, and throwing bridges from peak to peak, were but everyday tasks to this plucky army, and the quiet determination of the man in command is reflected in this reply to a recent inquiry as to his progress:

"We are doing nicely, thank you."

Amy A. Bernardy presents this interesting picture of the General in the Boston *Transcript:*

> Not easily elated by success, fully and calmly confident in his strength and in that of his men, devoted to Italy with the deep devotion that needs no words to be exprest; built, mind and body, on generous lines; radiating power and energy from his whole countenance; and above all simple, unassuming, optimistic, with a slight touch of humor and a great reserve fund of goodness and strength, General Cadorna deserves fully the love of his soldiers, the gratitude of Italy, and the admiration of the world. He comes from the extreme north of Italy, from the borderland of Lago Maggiore, between Lombardy and Piedmont; and the house of his forefathers can be seen in Pallanza, tho no more in his hands, still emblazoned with the family crest. Sure enough, all the Lombard uprightness and open-heartedness are characteristically his, while a certain exuberant vitality in his manner fits in well with the traditions of the *bersaglieri* to whom he belongs, endearing him to the hearts of the southern people. You always recognize Cadorna's voice:

there is a peculiarly clear and ringing tone to it, and the quality of command.

Few people know or remember, outside of Italy, that he is the son of that general, Count Raffaele Cadorna, who entered Rome with the Italian troops in 1870, and gave it thus for a capital to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel the Second, with whom, as with Count Cavour and a few others, he ranks high in the reverent memory of the nation. It may not be amiss to remark here that Cadorna as well as Cavour and the King were fundamentally religious men and observant Catholics, men who believed in the spiritual authority but not necessarily in the temporal power of the Church. The strong and steady faith of the father helps the son in the terrific daily strain which has lasted since the beginning of the war and under which he has never given way.

With many hereditary traits in common, father and son seem to be connected through some mysterious preordination of fate, with the unification and completeness of Italy, as Italy was obviously meant to be by all the laws of history, by the very formations of geography, in fact, as the royal motto goes, "By the grace of God and the will of the nation." It seems almost as if the life of one man being too short for such tremendous evolutions of history, the two stages of the Italian fight for unity and independence had been dealt out by the fates to be accomplished by two men as close as men can be, as if to this family and to no other the glory of being the makers of the nation must belong, its hereditary development aiding and supporting the historical development of its fatherland.

Cadorna is the only supreme commander of any Allied army that has never been removed or "promoted" from his post, just as Sonnino is the only Minister of Foreign Affairs unchanged since the beginning, and both hold out as good now as at the beginning, which speaks well for the steadiness of the much-berated Latin nerves; and both hold their high offices with the fullest confidence of their King, their country, the Army—and the Allies.

A more careful spender of human life and of the strength of his soldiers than General Cadorna can hardly be found, but while he believes that "expending one life wantonly is a crime," he is equally convinced that it is a duty not to hesitate before the sacrifice of one hundred thousand lives if needs must be.

This explained the high moral standard of the Italian war, which makes it possible for the commanders to ask almost anything from their soldiers, since these men are sure that no useless, headlong command will be given and to no recklessly inane result will they be sacrificed through cruelty or unfeelingness on the part of their leaders. I remember one of them, General Ricordi, who died since on the Carso, telling me that what pleased him most in the military medal that had just been given him was the reason for the award: ". . . with considerate daring having led his men to the attack . . ." and so forth. No general or officer, in fact, would ever be rewarded by General Cadorna for misuse of his men. This explains also the spirit of order, of mercy, and of civilization which goes along with the Italian Army and reveals itself in every detail of the Italian military life; and at the same time, the spirit of self-control, power, and discipline that pervades the territory of operations.

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>
> *Christine Terhune Herrick*
> *In "Cradle and Nursery"*

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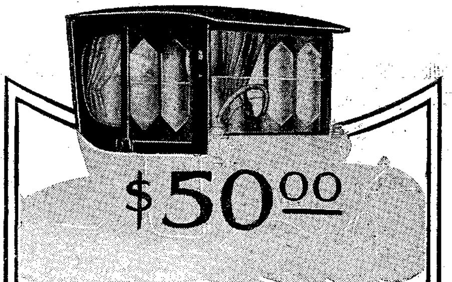

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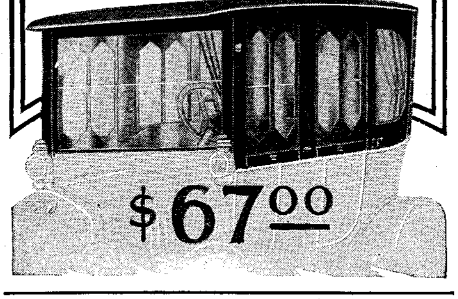

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To have achieved such a unity of command and diffused such a sense of the indisputability of orders, not because they are orders but because they are morally right, is to any one familiar with the critical and individual Latin temperament as great a merit of General Cadorna and the Italian staff as the most conspicuous military result. For the Italian soldier would not willingly submit to any but the highest qualities of command; he will give his life, if needs be, for his leader, upon this one condition, that the leader deserves it, which, by the way, is the very key-note of the relations between the Italian officer and his soldiers; human relations in the highest acceptance of the term.

As all the big minds do, Cadorna thinks on broad lines and visualizes things on a large scale, so that all the unnecessary details that frighten and halt or hamper the little men are swept aside by the powerful trend of his main thought. He sees right and wrong clearly, and does not stop to see if they couldn't possibly be made to reconcile half-way down; he sides by the right, and all the little fringes at the other end do no more exist for him; thus decent men act in a world of men. The story is well known of the soldier who, some minor officer believed, couldn't be made a sergeant because he couldn't write or perhaps even read. "Make him a sergeant, by all means," said the General. "We don't want him to read to us; we want him to keep this trench against the enemy." And sure enough, "keep the trench" he did and helped conquer something besides it.

In another less striking instance the same disregard of minor detail appears. When the great military station at Udine was to be built, at the beginning of the war, and Austrian airplanes were still frequently raiding the city; nobody was willing to take the responsibility of keeping the tracks lighted for work at night, and yet it was evidently impossible to have it finished in due time without resorting to night shifts. The general in charge of the proceedings climbed one by one all the steps of the mighty, only to meet the same hesitations and doubts. Finally he had himself announced to General Cadorna, and briefly stated the situation.

"Are the night shifts necessary?" asked the General, lifting his head from a pile of reports that he was perusing; and upon the affirmative answer, swift and sure came the decision:

"*Se è necessario, si faccia*" (If it is necessary let it be done), irrespective of the possibilities of Austrian raids upon the city, which in this case would obviously be the minor issue. Fortunately no casualties attended the work. But only the General's decision made the thing possible, and would have made recrimination impossible, eventually.

When, last spring, there was much cackle in the "back yards" about the possibility of a renewed Austrian offensive through the Trentino, Cadorna cut it short by announcing simply:

"Never worry about their coming or not coming. I have got ready as if they were to come, and a lot of them too. That's all."

The Austrians did not come, but it is not a secret that Cadorna has power enough to stem a tide from the north, if necessary, while launching an offensive to the East.

To go back to the first days of the war, there is one story that shows well the clear and quiet determination of the man. A very high office was held by a general who, while he was a brilliant and valuable officer, held political views favorable to Germany, and consequently averse to Italy's taking part in the war. As soon as Cadorna was appointed by the King to the supreme command, he sent for this man and gave him his views more or less as follows:

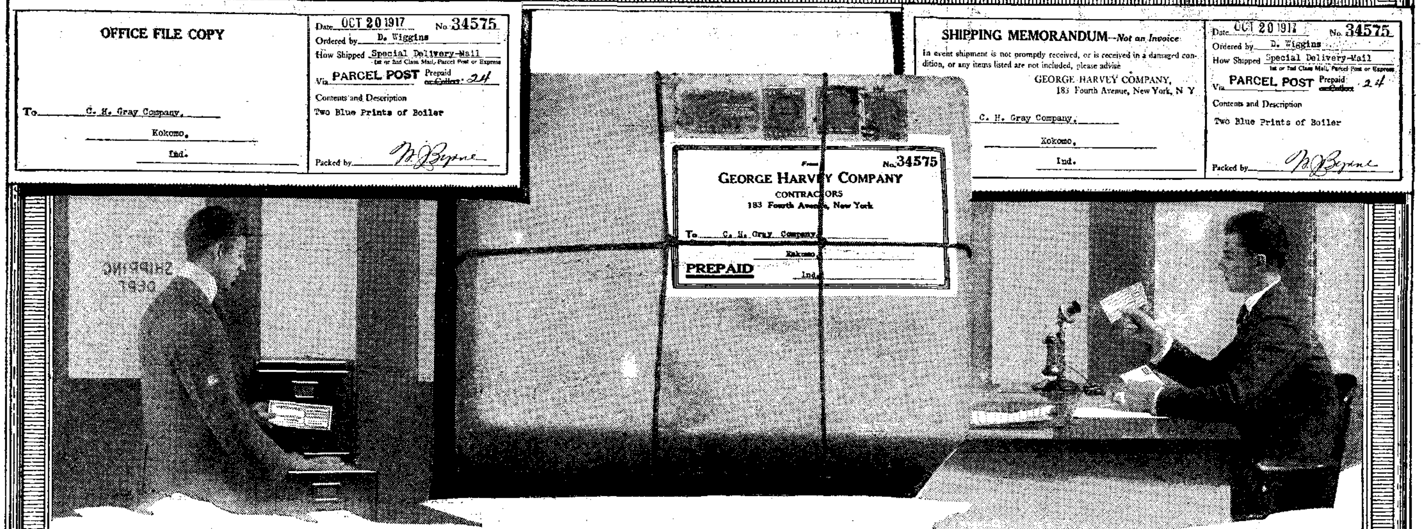
"I am aware that you entertain opinions at variance with those that determined the present situation, and since, notwithstanding this fact, I have the highest esteem and consideration for your ability as an officer, it would make me highly uncomfortable to have you so near me, in such a high position, knowing all the time that at heart you disapprove the situation, tho I am sure that you would do your duty. Probably you would have filled my place better than I may be able to do, but since the King has put me into it, I mean to hold it to the best of my ability and without swerving."

Whereupon, naturally, the very high officer retired into private life or its equivalent in the back yards, and the unhampered Cadorna leads on to Trieste.

In selecting those to aid him in his campaign, General Cadorna has surrounded himself with able lieutenants. Among them General Count Carlo Porro—who is also known as vice-Cadorna—is a sharp contrast to his chief in personal characteristics. He is one of the important cogs in Cadorna's war-machine. The writer in *The Transcript* says of him:

To the manner born are both of them (General Porro belonging to the very best Milanese aristocracy), but each with an entirely personal manner, which makes them excellent foils for each other, and impresses it upon you that they must get along perfectly together, completing each other all along—both of which they certainly do. While Cadorna comes from the adventurous *bersaglieri* (and it is reported as one of von Bülow's disparagingly meant remarks that the Italian war is led by a poet and a *bersagliere*, d'Annunzio and Cadorna), General Porro belongs to the artillery, and since he lectured for a time at the Military School of Modena, the young officers still call him on the sly "Professor Porro." It is also generally believed that if you were eventually doubtful as to who General Porro might be among a group of high officers, you could make sure by looking at their hands—the most immaculately groomed and invariably gloved to perfection, whatever the stress of the moment might be, is General Porro; you never catch him with his cap aslant in the boyish fashion that a snap shot sometimes will reveal about General Cadorna. A charming trait about General Porro is the interest with which he follows the career of the younger officers and finds a way to show them that they are not forgotten even if events have brought them away from his immediate circle.

Another general that is very highly and often spoken of, and very much beloved by the soldiers, is his Royal Highness the Duke of Aosta (cousin to the King, brother to the Duke of Abruzzi, and cousin also to the Prince of Udine), a commander whose reputation is due not to his family connections but to the high quality of his



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Kokomo,
Ind.

Date OCT 20 1917 No. 34575
Ordered by D. Wiggins
How Shipped Special Delivery-Mail
1st or 2nd Class Mail, Parcel Post or Express
Via PARCEL POST Prepaid ~~or Collect~~: 24
Contents and Description
Two Blue Prints of Boiler
Packed by N. J. Byrne

From No. 34575
GEORGE HARVEY COMPANY
CONTRACTORS
183 Fourth Avenue, New York
To C. H. Gray Company,
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PREPAID
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C. H. Gray Company,
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Date OCT 20 1917 No. 34575
Ordered by D. Wiggins
How Shipped Special Delivery-Mail
1st or 2nd Class Mail, Parcel Post or Express
Via PARCEL POST Prepaid ~~or Collect~~ 24
Contents and Description
Two Blue Prints of Boiler
Packed by N. J. Byrne

We are sending under separate cover

Few incidents in business can give you such a blissful moment as to be asked to return something you thought you had sent back a month ago.

Another staggerer is to receive a letter saying that something you want very badly has been shipped. And it doesn't come—and it doesn't come, and you go to lunch and come back, and it hasn't come. You get mad and rail at the fellow for forgetting to ship the goods.

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The idea for a shipping label that we propose here has many worthy features to recommend its use on parcel post, mail, or express deliveries.

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The Health Book of Big Business

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Hygiene in the Home
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How to Cure Insomnia
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personal action. In fact, before the war he was, as would naturally be expected of a prince of Savoy, an officer and a gentleman, who looked the part very well, but when called by the duties of his position, for instance, to open some exhibition or preside at some ceremony and deliver the inaugural speech, was certainly not at his best. Nothing seemed further removed from his natural abilities than to deliver a speech upon such formal occasions.

To hear him address the soldiers now, upon some military occasion in the war-zone, is a treat even more than a privilege. The leader in him has risen fully to the extraordinary situation, and its call for the heroic qualities, which the amenities of the inane social life failed to awaken in him. It is generally felt by the Army that should by any unfortunate circumstance Count Cadorna's health or presence fail, the Duke of Aosta ought to be and would be the general in chief of the Italian forces. He is commander of the Third Army now, the army that took Göritz and that occupied the difficult fastnesses of the Carso.

And there is a snap and a go about everything connected with the Third Army that shows the personal traits of its leader even in details, and the personal care that this royal prince takes of the sons of the people entrusted to his leadership, for it is one of the interesting and intensely satisfactory characteristics of the Italian leadership of the war that the royalty and the aristocracy of Italy have fully understood the high duties of their exalted positions, and shown themselves deserving of the highest honors because of personal qual ities, not of alleged hereditary distinctions.

The King has been living day and night with the men in the trenches, except when pressing state business has taken him on flying trips to Rome; and has shared the hardships and anxieties of his men, and done many a good turn in his quiet, unobtrusive way to all those with whom he came in contact, which has, needless to say, won him the good-will of the Army to an enormous extent. His gray automobile is a familiar sight in Udine, coming or going from and to the front; and many a soldier can tell how he had "lunch with the King," sometimes under enemy fire.

Every single prince of the royal family wears bravely either the gray-green of the field or the royal navy blue; and only the little Crown Prince Umberto (who gallantly attends ceremonies in honor of the heroes of the war or visits military factories amid the enthusiasm of the workers) and the old Duke of Genoa, remain at home.

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BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

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A SOLDIER'S FATHER URGES BULLETS FOR TRAITORS

"THE mouth of sedition should be shut by a bullet."

These are the words of Lemuel Ely Quigg, lawyer and former Congressman from New York, who speaks with especial force against sedition and treason as a father whose only son is on his way to the trenches in France. He emphatically deplores any differences of opinion, any varying points of view on the basic principles of war and peace, and declares that the only thing now to be considered is how to win the war with the least possible loss of life. In ringing words he denounces nations "organized into beasts of prey" and pacifists whose words and acts increase the sacrifice the nation must make to render the world "safe for democracy," and in the following letter which the New York *Tribune* prints as a leading editorial he calls upon those too old to fight in the trenches to support the President in any step he may take to suppress sedition at home:

The mouth of sedition should be shut by a bullet.

I am not boiling with rage, Mr. Editor. I am not even excited. The point is this—my son, my only child, in prompt response to his country's duly sounded call, is to-day headed for the French trenches, there to be the target for German bullets. Every voice raised here at home to discourage others from going with him, they to back him and he to back them, and so to make their mighty work a success at the least sacrifice to any, increases the chance, already considerable, that he will never come back to his mother and me. I think that that voice ought to be stilled before his has been.

But this view, so important to me, so important to the fathers and mothers of the thousands who marched down Fifth Avenue recently and to the parents of the hundreds of thousands that are being gathered from all over this land to places of training and departure, is the very least of it. The great thing is that until the world rids itself of nations organized into beasts of prey no man's home is worth building. No man's business is worth pursuing. No man's wife or his cradled baby, getting a breath of fresh air in the street in front of his house, is safe from rape or death.

I have often heard it remarked that this war is unpopular. What war ever was "popular," except to the greed, lust, and ambition that caused it? What war ever was popular to people who want to live in the enjoyment of peace, order, and liberty? The word "popular" in connection with a war is despicable. But never before has there been a war where the principle of individual liberty, the right to make a home, to go about freely, to do one's lawful business without interruption, to protect one's women and children against the barbarity of lust and murder, has been so definitely presented to the American people as it is presented to us to-day. Lexington and Concord were not so bad as this. The issue that brought us into con-

Hudson Super-Six Prices Stand—51 Cars Advance

Price advances of cars which sold at $1200 to $1400 increase the preference for the Hudson Super-Six. Its Price, too, must soon advance.

Former cheaper cars now cost about as much as a Hudson Super-Six. That is because of the headlong increase in material costs. Some materials are almost double the costs of last year. The Hudson Super-Sixes now built are from materials contracted last year. Since then other companies, having exhausted their supplies, have had to buy in the present market. That accounts for their price increases. When Hudson materials are exhausted, then the Hudson price, too, must go up.

The Super-Six was the choice against other cars when its price was $200 to $300 above them. That was shown by its sales. Almost 40,000 cars were sold, which is more than the total sales of any two of the cars which now have advanced up to about Hudson price.

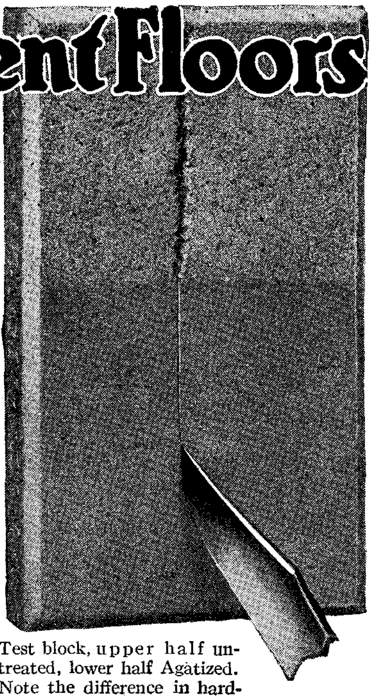
Now that there is no difference in price, all will prefer the Hudson Super-Six. It will be compared with no other car. No other car has shown its records for performance and endurance. No other car has proved so popular. Today you can buy a phaeton, seven-passenger model, for $1650. Other models compared to similar types of other cars are equally as favorably priced. But to take advantage of these present prices you must act promptly.

When the present supply of materials is exhausted, the price must advance. It will then be influenced by the present higher material costs.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Hudson Motor Car Company
Detroit, Michigan

Why all Cement Floors Should be Agatized



Test block, upper half untreated, lower half Agatized. Note the difference in hardness.

Investigations covering cement floors in factories, warehouses, office buildings, schools, theaters, etc., all over the country, have demonstrated the importance of hardening the surface of all cement floors exposed to any considerable amount of wear. Otherwise the constant friction of traffic causes them to granulate or "dust." Soft spots are likely to develop, and soon the floor must be patched or even entirely relaid.

Determine for yourself the condition of your cement floors. Make this test today. Take a knife or a file and see if you can scratch the surface of your cement floors. If you can, they need to be Agatized.

Agatex *is saving thousands of dollars for such concerns* as Curtis Publishing Company, Pierce Arrow Company, Perry Mason Company, Phillips Insulated Wire Company, etc., etc.

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Test your floors today—then write us. Just say, "Tell me about the Agatex treatment." We'll send you full particulars together with a sample of Agatized cement block (as shown above), which you may test for yourself. Write today.

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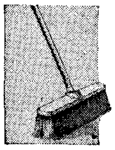
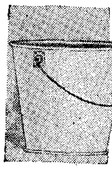
The Simple AGATEX Treatment



Just a brush—



a pail of water—

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AGATEX

and a bucket of AGATEX

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flict with one another sixty years ago was not so bad as this.

Not "popular"! Do you suppose that five millions of fathers like myself would permit our boys to be taken away from us, hustled into barges, and then planted straight in the way of bullets and bombs and killing stenches if we didn't think it was their duty to go and our duty to urge them to go? Do you suppose that we five millions would permit a handful of men down in Washington to impose upon us billions of taxes for us to pay next year if we didn't think they ought to do it and that we ought to pay? If the war was unpopular, do you suppose that we would leave the manifestation of that fact to a rabble on a street-corner in Butte or on Broadway?

Up to now nothing has been allowed to go very far in this country unless it accorded with the will of the people, and the reason that we are at war with Germany is because we intend to keep things that way. The reason we are standing these taxes, the reason we are handing guns to our young men, is because, after patience against provocation unexampled in history, after hopes created one day only to be blasted the next, after proofs that we couldn't believe until proofs that we could no longer doubt, we have at last become convinced that the end for which the German armies were sent against France and Flanders and Russia means not their conquest only, but ours also—means that if that end is *successful in Europe it is an everlasting* menace to national organization and individual liberty everywhere on this earth.

What is the use of trying to keep up a home and to conduct a business, a farm, a profession, to earn a living that will content your wife and educate your children, if you have got to spend half of what your labor earns and, to the interruption of your business, spend years of your life creating military equipments and performing military service in order to be ready to beat some ravenous beast that is watching for the right time to spring at you? The German people must now get the sense of this, at whatever cost to them or us. They are responsible. They don't have to have the Hohenzollerns and the German military autocracy unless they want them, nor unless they mean what their godless rulers mean. They are not obliged to have William and his scheme any more than we have been obliged to have our Presidents, from Washington to Wilson. No blacksmith ever shod a horse, no farmer tilled a field to better result than is got when our President speaks the mind of the American people in his answer to the Pope telling the German people that before this war can end the purposes for which they have permitted their armies to be sent out must be definitely abandoned.

How perfectly Mr. Wilson said what the nation means is proved by the fact that we have allowed Congress to enact and the President to enforce this selective draft, well knowing that others are likely to follow; that we have allowed him and the Congress to place on our shoulders a tremendous burden of taxes, well knowing that other and greater burdens will be added. Now, shall we permit anybody, big or little, rich or poor, whether his name is Hearst, or Moore, or Haywood, or Berkman, or Goldman, or whatever his interest, sincere or insincere, to appeal to that instinct of avoidance of great burdens and fearful risks which is common to us all and is to be resisted only by a high sense of duty?

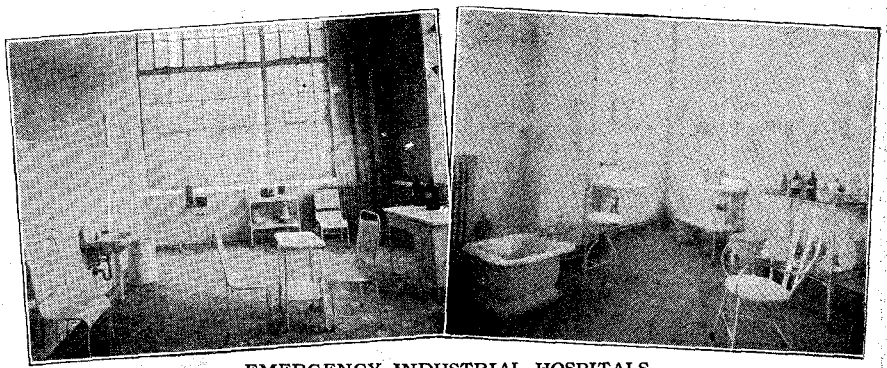
I don't care what anybody said a year ago about England. I might then have agreed with a whole lot of it, even if he had started with William the Conqueror and had never stopt until the day when the Germans invaded Belgium. I don't care what men said a year ago about capitalists and money power and the encroachment of entrenched wealth on the rights of the unprotected poor. I might then have agreed with most of what they said, even tho I might not have been able to agree with all they suggested in remedy. But the only thing before this country now is how to win this war with the smallest possible sacrifice of the arms, legs, lives of the boys that marched down Fifth Avenue recently; of the arms, legs, lives of those who are marching from everywhere throughout the country to points of training and departure for Europe; of the wealth that is the sustenance of American industry and that earns bread and butter to keep them in the field and to keep their wives and children, their fathers and mothers, their dependents and those on whom they may have to depend, from distress and starvation. That is the only question before the people of this country just now.

Only at the risk of his life should any man be permitted to say or do a thing that imperils the success of our cause in this war. Only at the risk of his life should any man be permitted to say things or do things that tend to increase the sacrifices that our nation must now make to render this world "safe for democracy." Those of us who are over fifty, who are not worth drafting, who are absolutely unable to tote fifty-three pounds of ammunition and equipment, who must remain at home, in the office, behind the counter, or in the factories, or on the farm, can still do something more—we can make it damned unpleasant for sedition; and in support of any step that the President will take to suppress sedition at home, while my son and other men's sons are doing the nation's work abroad, I offer to the President my service and present to the spirit of sedition what much or little I can do for its swift extermination.

A WOMAN AMBULANCE-DRIVER AT THE FRONT

MRS. HILDA WYNNE, the young Englishwoman who has given her fortune and risked her life driving an ambulance on the firing-lines in Europe that she might alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the war, has been recently in this country to interest the public in the needs of the soldiers. She wears the *Croix de Guerre*, the gift of France. Belgium decorated her with the Order of Leopold, and Russia honored her with the Order of St. George. The Bevan-Wynne Unit, as her organization is called, has attended more than 25,000 wounded soldiers. In the Denver *Post* Mrs. Wynne, who has narrowly escaped death many times, tells of some of the scenes she has witnessed and relates how men die at the front:

Looking upon the human carnage I have



EMERGENCY INDUSTRIAL HOSPITALS
Richman Bros. (left) and Upson Nut Co. (right), both of Cleveland, Ohio

Caring for the Injured Employe

ONE of the essentials in the management of the modern industrial plant is the proper care of the sick and injured. This is of course important from the practical as well as the humane standpoint. It is a matter of both self-interest and duty on the part of the management. Sickness must be prevented and shortened—injuries followed by the quickest possible recoveries—as an *efficiency* measure.

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afford a valuable means toward the above end. They promote sanitation, are of real aid to medical attendants and nurses, help in bringing about speedy convalescence and repay their cost many times in a brief period.

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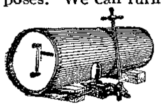

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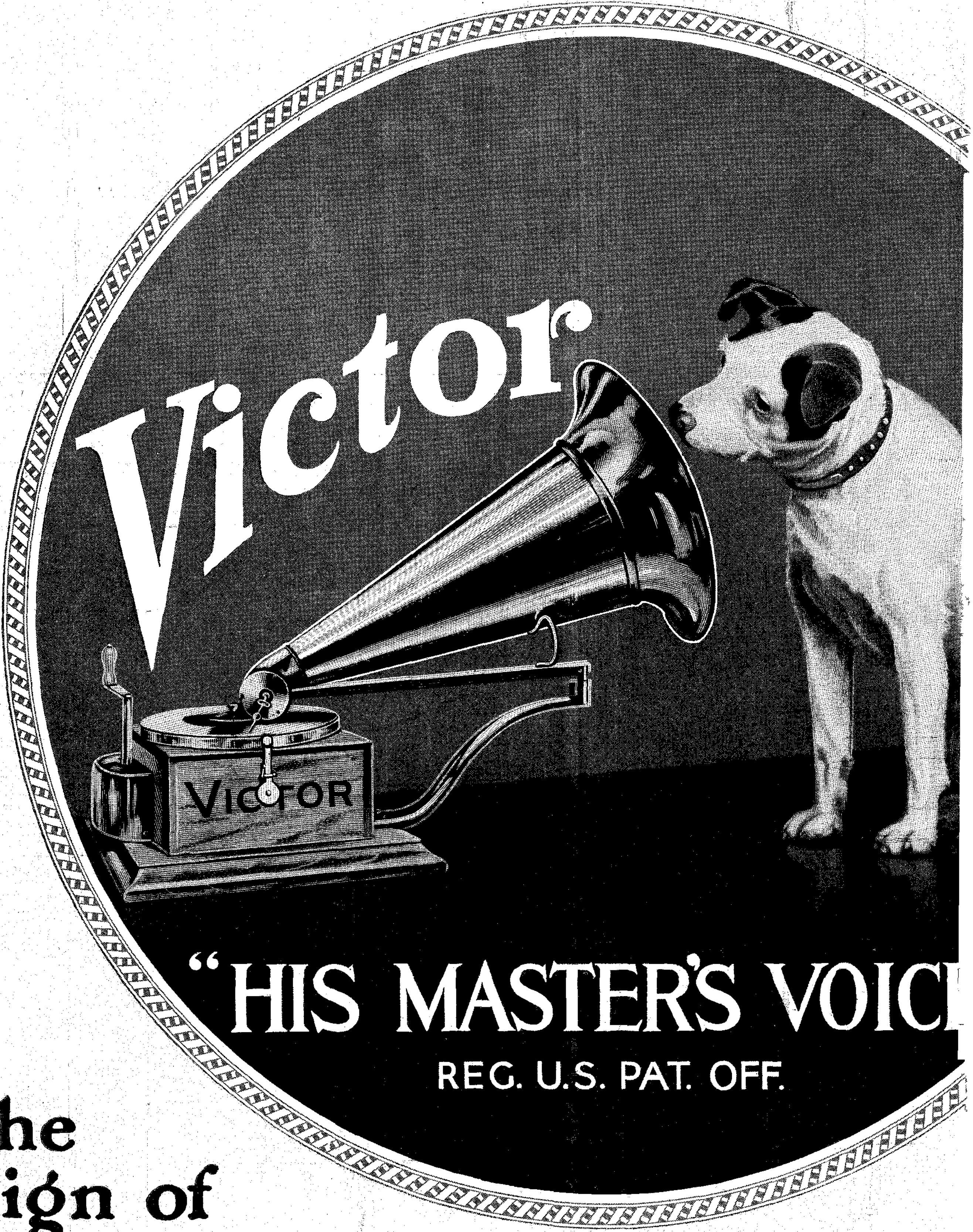
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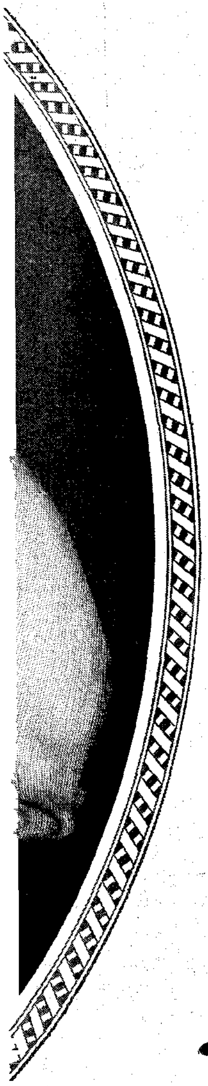

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witnessed, from this distance and in the little breathing space I have taken from service I can recall thousands of heroic acts, but the bravest happened on the Russian front.

I saw two aviators go up to certain death. They were a Russian and a French-man. Both were little men. They went up to meet twenty German aeroplanes. It was suicidal. But they had been ordered to go—and theirs was the spirit of the gallant six hundred. I stood near them as they made ready to go. They said nothing. That is one of the lessons you learn in war—not to waste time nor words.

They got their machines ready as a rider tests his saddle-straps and stirrups before starting for his morning gallop through the park. A little pothering and fixing of the machinery and they had gone. They went straight up and began blazing away at the German planes. I watched and the cords of my heart tightened, for the German planes, looking like great gray birds with wings wide-spread, came closer and closer. They surrounded them. They formed a solid double circle about them. Then they began to fire. And I turned and covered my eyes with my hands. A few seconds later what had been aeroplanes were splintered wood and what had been men a broken mass covered by smoking rags.

While this was the bravest act I saw in two and a half years on the firing line, I readily recall the most pathetic. It was the second line of men in the Russian trenches. They were unarmed soldiers. There were no guns for them. They took their places there expecting that the man in front might drop, and the second-line man could pick up his gun and take his place.

I have seen many of the Allies die. They all die bravely. At Dixmude when the fusileers arrived 8,000 and went out 4,000 there was magnificent courage in death. The Frenchman dies calling upon his God. The Englishman says nothing or feebly jests; just turns his face to the wall and is still. The Russian is mystic and secretive. The Russian lives behind a veil of reserve. You never fully know him. In the last moments you know by his rapt look that his soul is in communion with his God.

One of the deepest, unalterable truths of the war is the German power of hatred. It is past measuring. An example occurred at Dixmude. When we had been there three days we were driven out. I took my car filled with the wounded across a bridge just in time. A second after we had crossed there was a roar, then a crash. A shot had torn the bridge to pieces. Three weeks later to our hospital was brought a wounded German.

"I know you," he said. "We nearly got you at the bridge at Dixmude."

"I remember," I said.

That man's eyes used to follow me in a strange way. Build no beautiful theories of his national animosity disappearing, or being swallowed up in his gratitude. There was no such thought in his mind. The eyes said: "I wish I had killed you. But since I didn't I wish I might have another chance."

This, after I had driven away a group of zouaves who had taken everything from him, including his iron cross, and who were debating whether to toss him into the canal then or that night.

Shells have a disturbing way about them, more disturbing to your plans than your equanimity. Shells prevented my having a nice comfortable illness. In southern Russia one can get little to eat. Coarse black bread is the chief food. It causes various disorders. I, afflicted with one of them, arranged a table in the corner of my tent, placed remedies on the table, undrest, and turned in, intending to have a cozy illness of a few days. But as I lay came an angry buzzing. A shell hissed through, carrying away a corner of my tent. That ended my illness. I had no more time to think of it.

The greatest peril I encountered was not from shells. One becomes used to them. One of the greatest dangers I faced was on a dark-night drive along a precipice in the Caucasus. It was while the plan to bring troops through Persia to Russia was expected to be successful. I went ahead with some ambulances. It was necessary to take two Russian officers across the mountain. I offered my services. The road was an oddly twisting one. On one side was a high wall, on the other a precipice whose depth no one calculated. But as I allowed myself to look into it at twilight I could see no bottom to it. We started on the all-night drive at dusk. The precipice remained with us, a foot away, most of the distance. Had my car skidded twelve inches the story would have been different.

Then, too, I wandered once within the Turkish lines, mistaking them for our own. But amid a courteous silence I was allowed to discover my mistake and escape without harm.

I think I owe my opportunity to do my bit, in the way I have, to the fact that I arrived in Flanders a few hours before the fight and the officers were too busy to send me back. I had seven automobiles, and knew how to use them. I took them to Dixmude and offered the automobiles and my services to the cause. I established headquarters at Furnes, which is seven miles from Nieuport, eight from Dixmude, and twenty from Ypres. I drove along the Yser Canal to the parts of the field that were under the heaviest fire, for there, I knew, my cars and I would be most needed. For a year I worked for the relief of the wounded of the French armies. Then I went to Russia, where I found the need of help and the sacrifice of life because of lack of that help almost inconceivable. The French armies have 6,000 ambulances. The Germans have 6,200. Russia, with a firing-line of 6,000 miles, has only 600 motor-ambulances.

I established dressing-stations in the mountains. Some of these were 10,000 feet above the sea-level. There, on the canvas stretched between two horses, the wounded were brought, or so they started. For many of them died in the long journey, every step of which was torture to a wounded man.

The most exciting experience I ever had was on the Galician border. We could approach the battle-line only along the Tarnopol road, which ran for fifteen miles directly under German guns. I was speeding along it with an ambulance full of wounded soldiers when a shell struck the roadside and exploded, tearing a great hole in the earth fifty feet away. The concussion stopt us. Then we went on. I travel on my luck. Some time, I suppose, I shall travel too far.

THE MYSTERIOUS MICHAELIS

When America heard of the upheaval in Berlin that resulted in the appointment of Dr. Georg Michaelis as Imperial Chancellor, leading Germans in New York predicted that he would bring about peace, and that the "liberalization" of Germany was at hand. The description of the present Chancellor by a journalist who has known him for fifteen years will probably surprize Americans who have formed their own ideas of Michaelis from cabled newspaper reports. Here is the impression this description made upon the mind of a writer in the New York *Times:*

"Picture a heavy-set Bismarckian individual of deliberate speech and an effect of tremendous, slow-moving power; a serious-minded person who rarely smiles and is deeply religious, as seems appropriate for the son of a clergyman; a square-jawed, dark-haired, powerfully knit man of sixty, and you have Dr. Georg Michaelis, 'the Man of Mystery.'"

Discussing the relation of Michaelis and the Crown Prince, and the statements that the Chancellor's appointment was a victory for the Junkers and reactionaries, the journalist says:

Knowing Michaelis, I do not believe it. It is not true. The Crown Prince is not popular in Germany, and the people are not behind him. He has scored no victory. Michaelis is not the Crown Prince's man. I know this. I have known Michaelis fifteen years, and I know his appointment is a concession—a long step toward democratization of Germany—even tho before the war Michaelis was of a mind with the Prussians and believed in a strong military policy. He does not believe so any longer, and from what I know of the man I know he will make a thorough job of what he has undertaken. I remember his saying once: "I do not believe in undertaking a job with a dull sword," and I know that is his attitude now.

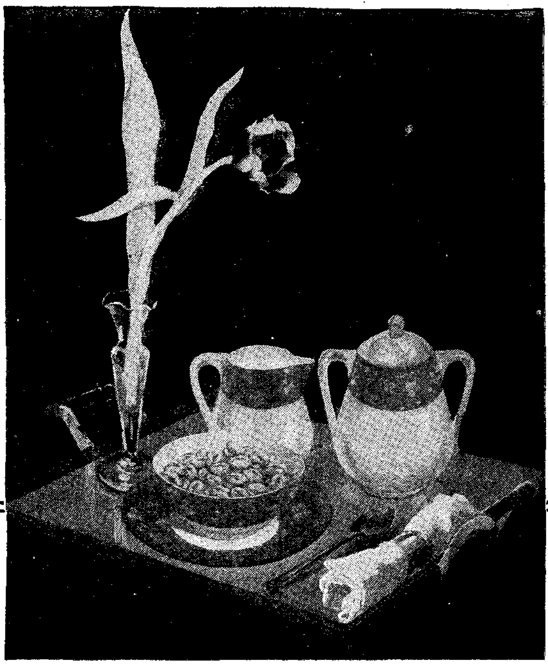
He has been called to a great task—perhaps the greatest task any man ever has been called on to perform—and he will accomplish it. He will do a thorough job of it. His attitude toward the war and the policy of Germany has changed since 1914. In those days Germany was menaced on all sides by influences that no longer exist. Russia, for example, is no longer an empire with an ambitious ruler, and this has relieved the tension.

It is characteristic of the man—and it is interesting in view of the reasons ascribed for his selection as Chancellor—that nothing about him, as you might say, stood out. I recall no personal anecdotes, no incidents that would help to give a better picture of the man. He was an efficient administrative official. Like all others who seek to go into Government service in Germany, he studied law, and successfully passed his examination as a lawyer. He was from the first a "political realist." That is to say, there was nothing romantic or visionary about him. He created no phrases, like the "scrap of paper" of Bethmann-Hollweg. and he dealt only with facts. The newspapers have sized up the situation exactly. He was chosen because he was objectionable to no party. He had offended no one.

This description, says the writer in *The Times*, agreed with dispatches received from Copenhagen which also said that "a strong strain of religious devotion, verging on religious mysticism," is one of the outstanding characteristics of Michaelis.

Another and very different picture of the Chancellor and of German sentiment is drawn in the New York *Sun* by F. Cunliffe Owen, who says:

> The Chancellor has been chosen by the Crown Prince and by the *junta* to represent and enforce their views as opposed to those of the Kaiser, of von Bethmann-Hollweg, of the overwhelming majority of the Reichstag, of the Bundesrath or Federal Council, of the rulers and peoples of the non-Prussian states of Germany and of the latter's allies at Vienna, Budapest, Sofia, and Stamboul. In fact, the appointment of Michaelis is an act of the most flagrant defiance and of indignity hurled by the Crown Prince and the *junta* at the Bundesrath and Reichstag and at all the allied sovereigns of the Kaiser, and can not fail to be resented as such.
>
> From the point of view of the *junta* the selection of Georg Michaelis as Chancellor of the German Empire is the best one that could possibly have been made. The principal virtue of the Prussian bureaucrat is strict obedience to orders received, regardless of any question of personal sense of right and wrong or ethics of honor.
>
> The Prussian noble, especially when he belongs to the higher ranks thereof, is often hampered in his submission to orders by scruples peculiar to his caste, by a regard for family traditions, and by a sense of the fact that the Hohenzollerns are a somewhat parvenu dynasty. But there is nothing of the kind to hamper the activities of the Prussian bureaucrat of *bourgeois* birth and origin, as Georg Michaelis.
>
> True, he is deeply religious and a firm believer in Divine guidance. But his religion is of the same peculiar Prussian brand as that of Emperor William, who, as we all know, has long been accustomed to seek to associate, and to endeavor to identify, the Almighty in all his most outrageous acts and utterances. It is one of those brands of religion, in fact, which would lead a burglar to pray for heavenly guidance in the perpetration of some robbery with violence, or an incendiary to appeal to the powers above for protection when applying the torch to some crowded tenement or when about to blow up some busy factory building with an infernal machine.
>
> Georg Michaelis is a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he spent his youth and received his education; is the son of a Prussian judge and a first cousin of that Henry von Tschirsky who died last year. He was the Kaiser's Ambassador at Vienna and was, with his weasel face and unpleasant manner, the most sinister figure of the German diplomatic service, which is saying a good deal. This Ambassador's father and the new Chancellor's mother were brother and sister.
>
> Georg Michaelis, with no private for-



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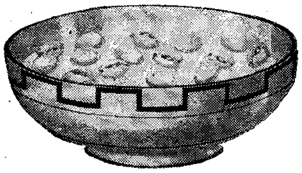

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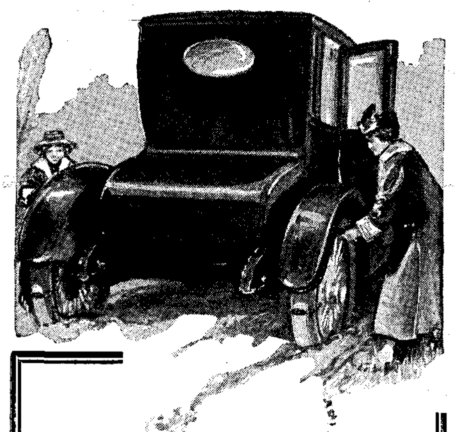

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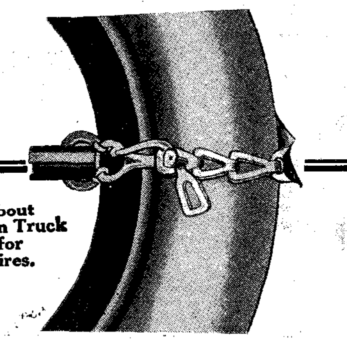

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tune of his own, and one of a numerous family—his younger brothers include a general and a Lutheran pastor—had to make his way in life without any parental aid. He entered the service of the Prussian Government at the age of eighteen as a subordinate employee of the Department of Justice at Berlin, and has continued in the employ of the Prussian Government ever since, that is to say, during more than four decades, save for four years spent in Japan, when he was loaned by the Prussian Department of Justice to teach law and statecraft at the Imperial University of Tokyo. He may be said, therefore, to have become imbued with all the prejudices and the peculiar views of that Prussian bureaucracy in whose ranks he has spent more than forty years.

Only in one respect does Michaelis differ from those of his class. He does not entertain the same degree of awe and subservience that they do for royalty. This is largely due to the Emperor, for away back in 1902 Michaelis was appointed as chief deputy and *adlatus* to the Governor of Silesia at Breslau, with the special mission from the Kaiser to keep a close watch upon his eldest sister, Duchess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, and the latter's husband, now the sovereign, but then only the Crown Prince, of Saxe-Meiningen. William hated and distrusted his eldest sister, whom he had virtually banished from Berlin owing to her rebellion against his despotism as the head of the House of Hohenzollern. He dreaded her satire and her ridicule and accused her of making fun of his platitudes and attitudes.

William also took exception to her husband's enlightened and humane views in the matter of military discipline and to Duke Bernard's refusal to acknowledge that Prussian officers, because of their uniforms, were immune from the laws of the land and superior to the citizen. The Kaiser considered that Bernard and Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen needed careful watching and entrusted Michaelis with the task, a task which quite naturally had the effect of opening the mind of the new Chancellor to the fact that royalty after all, even Prussian royalty, is made of human clay.

Michaelis, a short and stout man, with a short cropped beard and mustache, a determined jaw, but with a pleasant smile and a rather peremptory manner in dealing with his subordinates, remained at Breslau with his large brood of children—he has lost a son in the present war—until Duke Bernard resigned his military command there, not long before his accession to his father's ducal throne, and then was transferred, first of all, back to the Department of Justice at Berlin and then to the Treasury as Under-Secretary of State for Finance.

Early last year, after von Batocki had made such a failure in the office of Controller of Food, Michaelis was appointed to the post and quickly evolved order out of chaos. Indeed, it is largely due to his powers of organization and to the drastic fashion in which he enforced his orders and edicts, regardless of the rank or influence enjoyed by those who attempted to evade his regulations, that Germany has been able to hold out for so long in the matter of food.

But, naturally, he made for himself very many enemies among the agrarian or Junker class in Prussia, and more especially in Bavaria, Baden, and Wurttemberg, where it was claimed that he commandeered their agricultural produce for the chief benefit of the Prussians without regard for the necessities of the people by whom the foodstuffs in question had been grown. Every one, either in Prussia or elsewhere in Germany, who has had to go hungry or even thirsty through the curtailment of the brewing of beer has been accustomed to curse Michaelis as the one person of all others at fault. He is on that account to-day the most universally unpopular man in all Germany, while in Bavaria and in the other non-Prussian states he is positively execrated as the incarnation of everything that is intolerant, tyrannical, and selfish in Prussian bureaucracy.

Like most of the Prussian bureaucrats, Michaelis entertains a good deal of contempt for parliamentary institutions and resents legislative interference with Government administration as a useless nuisance. He has none of the respect manifested by his predecessors in office, even by Prince Bismarck himself, for the Reichstag, and unless I am very much mistaken it will very soon be seen that if the Reichstag attempts to interfere with his execution of the instructions of the *junta*, to whom he owes his appointment, he will dispense with Parliament, prorogue it indefinitely, or dissolve it and rule without it. It may be remembered that Bismarck had recourse to something of the kind in the early sixties, and so grossly violated the Constitution at the time of the wars with Denmark and afterward with Austria that he was accustomed to declare that he would have lost his head if there had been defeat for Prussia in lieu of victory.

It is idle to imagine a man of the type and antecedents of Georg Michaelis administering the Government in unison with a hostile majority in the Reichstag and pursuing the policy of the *junta*, which is in direct opposition to the views of the Imperial Parliament. In fact, there are many grounds for belief in the prediction that the present situation will find its solution in a military dictatorship of von Hindenburg, who will, in conjunction with the Crown Prince—not the Emperor—direct all the military and naval affairs through Gen. von Ludendorff, the real brains of the *junta*, and control the policies and internal administration of the Empire through Chancellor Michaelis.

It seems an irony of fate that the first *bourgeois*, or man of the middle classes, to obtain the highest office in the Empire, namely, that of its Chancellor, should thus become the instrument of autocracy and the adversary of democracy, that is to say, of constitutional government for the people, by the people. It is also strange that a member of that Prussian bureaucracy, which is supposed to hold blind obedience to the Crown as superior to law, Parliament, or even social codes of honor, should have become a leading factor in setting aside his sovereign, namely, the Kaiser, for the sake of the Crown Prince and of the military *junta*.

Perhaps it is because he regards the welfare of the dynasty as of greater moment than that of the reigning monarch. True, he has helped to relegate Emperor William to a second place in favor of the Crown Prince. But it is a question whether by

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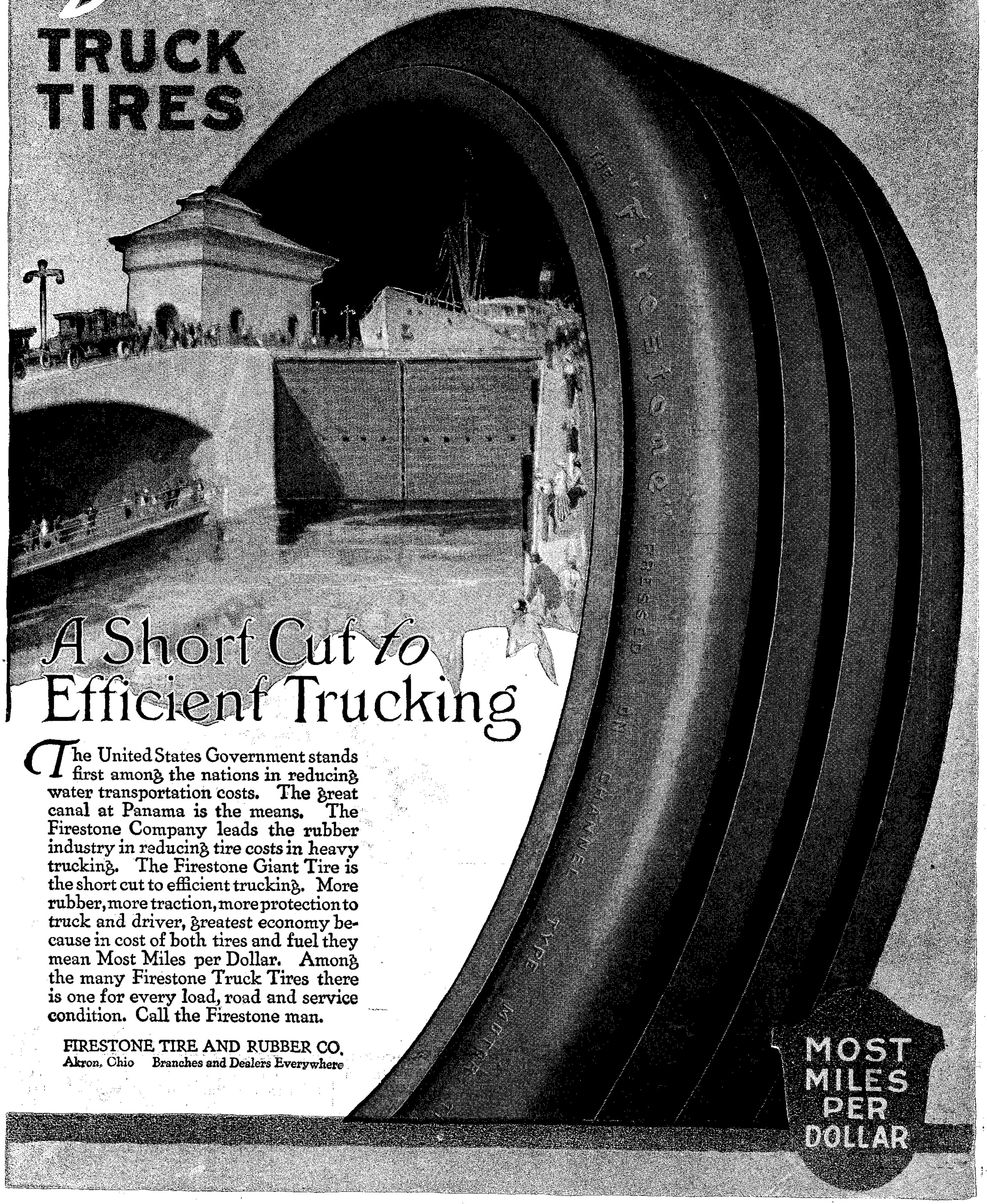

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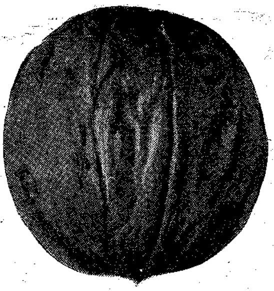

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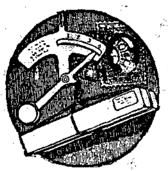

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so doing he has not rendered the Kaiser a service.

For he has managed to identify William, somewhat late in the day, it is true, with the popular yearning for peace. If the Kaiser has suffered humiliation at the hands of the Crown Prince, of the *junta*, and of the new Chancellor, it is because he is now believed to have stood out with von Bethmann-Hollweg and his brother rulers in southern Germany and at Vienna for an early peace without indemnity or annexation.

A "COWARD" IN THE TRENCHES

A SINGULARLY engrossing human document appears in the confession of a soldier who was afraid. He was an introspective Dutchman, living in France, who joined the French Army, not because he wanted to, but because he was ashamed not to do so. He felt that he was a coward, and he wrote in his diary and in letters to an intimate friend just what he felt. The confession appears in *The Atlantic Monthly*, which says that the records came to light after the soldier's death, and are believed to be authentic.

During the early months of the war, after days of agonizing indecision, he applied for naturalization papers and was accepted. When the news came, he says, "I had at first a feeling of relief. The enervating uncertainty was past, and the feeling that I had done my duty, or rather

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that I was going to do it, was a pleasant one." But his self-satisfaction soon began to disintegrate. The diary goes on:

> I remember vividly how some mornings I awoke with the oppressive feeling that something horrible was about to enter into my existence. And then at once I knew it, and I felt a pang in my breast. I should have to take part in the fighting. There was no escape.
>
> The self-confidence would return somewhat after rising, and especially after going out. But a shifting fear remained lurking in my heart, disappearing and again returning, a fear which I could sometimes suppress but never drive out. Early in the morning in bed that stealthy feeling of an approaching calamity was strongest.

After entering training-camp, among so many others, he soon felt at home and safe, and even when he was only a few hours' journey from the front, he wrote:

> Taking it all in all, I am not dissatisfied. As a rule, I feel calm. Now and then a faint feeling arises vaguely. But in the course of ordinary conversation it readily disappears. At times, I even get flickerings of a desire to fight. Not the real thing, however, I presume; more in the nature of artistic imagination. The knowledge that I am carrying practically no responsibility contributes more than anything else to creating a mood of quiet resignation. I am a soldier and I have to obey. That is all. Rather a mean point of view, this, you will say. True, but under the circumstances it appears to me the only proper one. I have not the remotest approach to an opinion as to what ought to be done. Neither has any one else in my vicinity. But we have faith in our generals. We do not worry and we wait—others think, judge, and decide for us. Also, habit helps to make our lives bearable. . . . . . .
>
> In the distance we hear continually the rumble and the dull thud of heavy gun-fire. Each time I feel a strange respect and admiration, mingled with fear, for the men in the first line of trenches. Sometimes we meet them when they are relieved. Then they look like ordinary people, who do not see anything unusual in what they are doing. When we talk to them, it seems that we also look upon it as the ordinary thing; that we are only a little curious. But as far as I am concerned, I know that I feel it all very differently. . . . Before long our turn for the trenches will come. Most of the fellows are wishing for the time to come. At least, that is what they say. I am fearing it. I am in earnest when I say to myself that my life is of little value, even to myself. Yet I fear the trenches. . . . . . .
>
> Yesterday evening transports of wounded soldiers came past us repeatedly. Hearing the wailing and the groaning, seeing all the bloodiness, made me sick. I had better not write about this. While in the midst of the danger I had not been afraid; then, however, the fear of the front suddenly overtook me again. I violently reproached myself for having been so stupid as to enlist. There I was in the midst of this insane murder! And by my own free will!

At last he was sent to the front. After two weeks in the trenches, he was given

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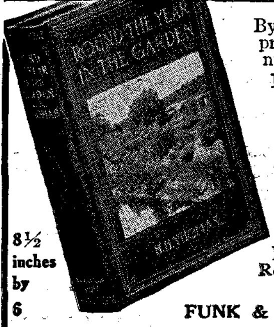

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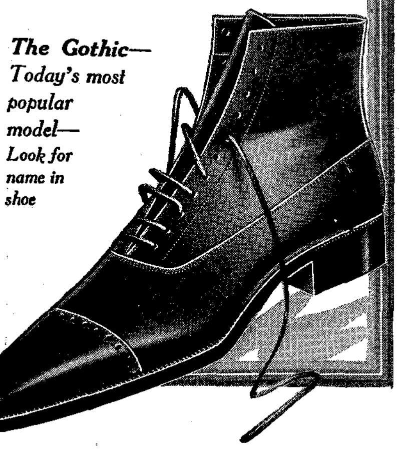

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eight days' leave, and of that time he wrote:

> I went with a comrade whose parents live here in D——. The dear boy has become very much attached to me. He believes that I am a strong support for him! Must I weep at this, or laugh? Gaston has told me in great confidence that he gets occasional attacks of cowardice. And he asked me whether I did not despise him. He is terribly afraid that the fellows will notice it, but he did not mind confiding in me. Why in me? He says it is because he admires my imperturbable calmness so much. What could I reply? It seemed best not to tell him how things stood with me. Apart from the difficulties such a confession would cause me, I concluded that it would also be better for him to believe in my courage.

The realization that he was considered a hero brought out these interesting comments on trench psychology:

> A hero! But there are real heroes and make-believe heroes; and they are not always easily distinguishable. I do not hide from myself that I belong to the make-believes. And yet, it is remarkable that I did not find the second week at the front as terrible as the first. It is not as bad there as it seems. When once you get accustomed to the idea that you may be dead in a day, or in an hour, or in a minute, and when you are clear as to your future, your mood is relieved from constant depression. Involuntarily you become kind and helpful to those about you, you do not get vexed over trifles, you are ready to make all sorts of sacrifices. Of course, if, in the midst of such a condition, a grenade suddenly drops into your trench, if you see three or four of your comrades getting killed, your misery returns, no matter how good an outward appearance you may keep up. At least, for a while. But then again the thought comes that getting wounded means rest and safety, and good care. And death? that is still less terrible. One boasts of reaching one's destination along the shortest road! Is not death every one's final destination? . . .
>
> It is peculiar that one can get so accustomed to danger.
>
> I have tried to account for it, and it appears to be like this: at first our thoughts are almost incessantly occupied with the frightful things that are about to happen. Then moments come—only a single one at first—in which our thoughts wander away, involuntarily, and dwell on something else. Suddenly fear returns. But the periods of repose become more frequent and of longer duration. And when they are disturbed by fear the painful shock becomes gradually less violent. Neither does fear itself ache so hard. And then the time approaches when one is conscious of fear only on occasions when there is a violent fire, or when men fall. That is my present condition. There seems to be a further stage in which one is rid of fear for good. So far I shall not get.

A few days after this was written he was wounded in the hip. It was not very serious, he says. "I suddenly felt a shock; a feeling of heaviness came over me rather than one of pain. At first I did not understand it and wanted to get up; but I fell over." He was sent to the hospital, where—

> One can manage very well. Some of the physicians and nurses are surprized that most of the wounded are in such a tranquilly happy, almost blissful mood. But one lies in bed so quietly, one is cared for with so much tenderness, and, above all, one feels so gloriously safe! . . . . . .

He dwells wonderingly, and with a touch of ironic humor, upon the fact that the hero myth followed him even to the hospital:

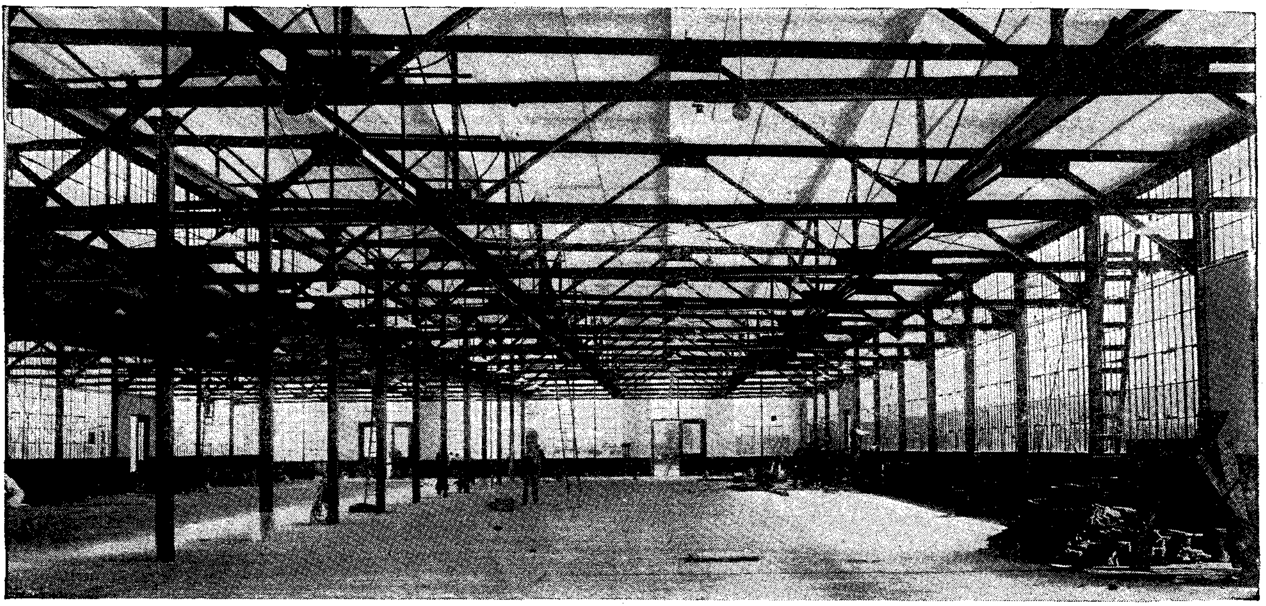
> Without having given any occasion for it, I am being looked upon as a hero here. A friend of Gaston's is a distant cousin of one of the nurses. Gaston inquired after me, and apparently used that occasion to do a good deal of boasting. At any rate, some greatly embellished stories of my *sang-froid* have been going the rounds here. Without having to lie, I could say that all this was invented, or at least highly exaggerated. The consequence was that I was looked upon, not only as a hero, but as a giant of modesty as well. It is very annoying. However, to be honest, I must confess that now and then this undeserved praise gives me a feeling of satisfaction; I have always known that I was weak-minded.

The wound soon healed, and he urged to be allowed to go back to the trenches. "Not from a desire to fight—indeed not! Simply from a common, every-day feeling of duty." He was occupying a place to which some one else had greater claim. So in early April he was back with his own company, a "piece of good luck." And what is more, he had been promoted to a corporalship. The letter reads:

> No small thing, eh? Just the same, it made me happy. I was touched by the friendly spirit of the fellows. Gaston shook my hand at least six times, muttering, "Ah, *mon vieux, mon vieux*, how I have missed you!" This does one good. And I had better not get lost in the question as to how much of all this attachment I deserve.

Then with vivid simplicity he tells how the real test came:

> In the early morning of the 13th the cannonading was resumed, and again we had hours of exhausting expectation. Toward noon we noticed that an unusual event was coming. The captain shouted something. I could not understand a word. Gaston understood: the wire entanglements in front of the first line of trenches had been shot to pieces. We had to hold ourselves ready. There was incessant telephoning.
>
> "They are coming!" some one yelled.
>
> I could not restrain myself any longer and looked over the edge of the trench.
>
> They were coming indeed; I saw them In broad, irregular rows they were running toward us. Straight toward me, it seemed. And behind them, there came others, and still others, evermore. The German guns were silent now. And then suddenly ours began to roar with redoubled vigor.
>
> Holes, narrow clefts, and fissures were



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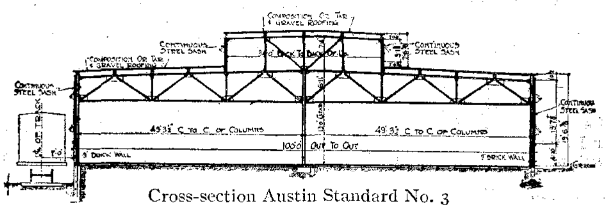
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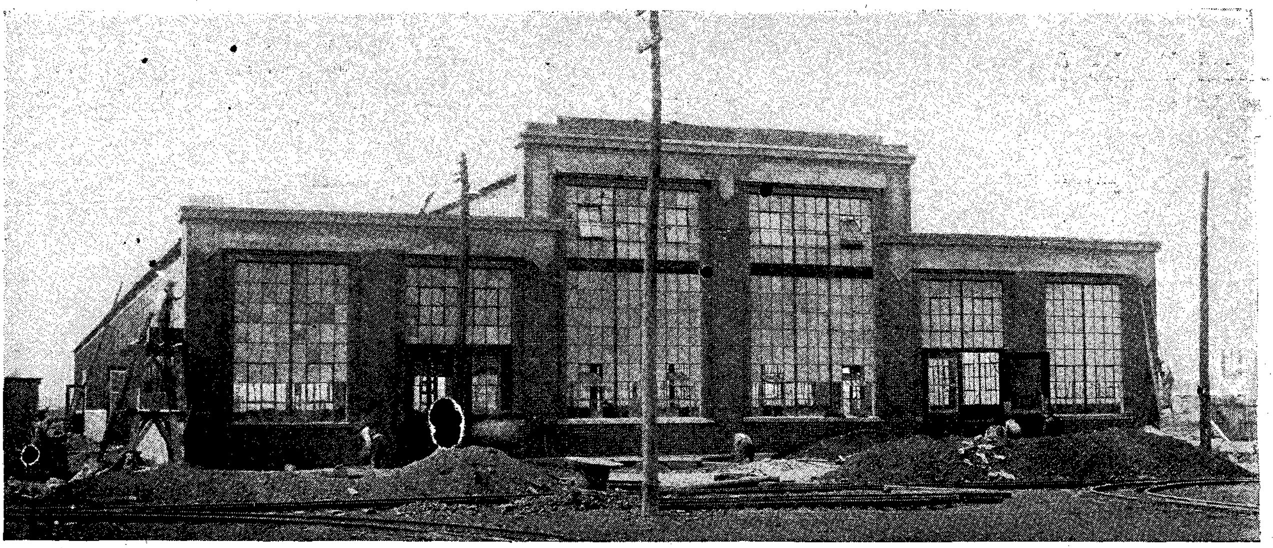

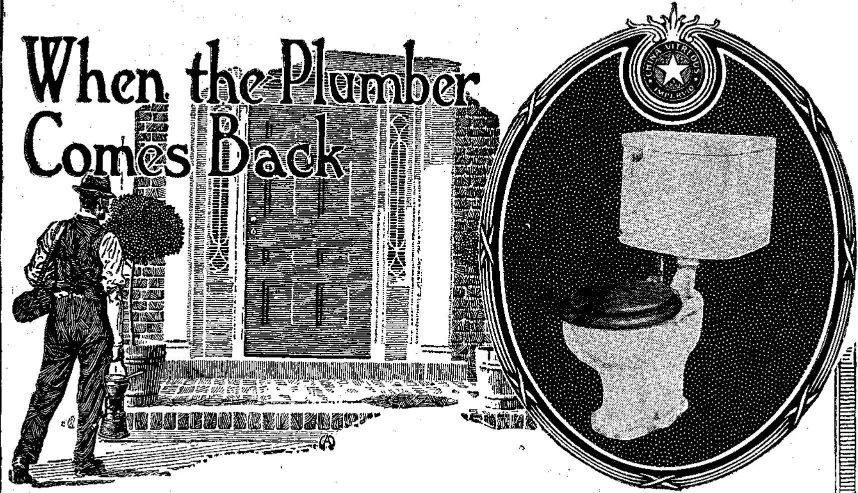
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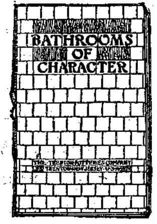

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torn in the massive gray billows that came rolling toward us.

"Not a single one will get through!" I heard some one shout.

But behind the first wave came a second one, and a third one behind that. I saw them approach, losing in vigor, yet remaining strong.

We were ready. In that moment I felt no fear! Like the others, I was burning to fly out of the trenches. Suddenly a strange silence came, and then the call: "*Attaquez! Attaquez!*"

We clambered up, jumped over the edge of the trench, and ran forward. In front, to the left, to the right, everywhere there were French soldiers, storming forward.

I saw the Germans coming nearer, in their dirty gray uniforms, in rows, in heaps, and in smaller groups, some even singly. I saw the glistening and flickering of their bayonets. I heard them yell and shout. My heart thumped so hard that I had difficulty in breathing. Around me our men were shouting loudly. I was shouting too, and felt relieved when I heard my own voice, however indistinctly. Now and then a rifle-shot could be heard. We were running fast. "*En avant! En avant!*"

Suddenly I became aware of a desire to hold back a little, and thereby to postpone, if only for a single second, the terrible moment of the clash. I happened to be pushed by a comrade behind me and I flew forward again.

At last we had reached the Germans. Six steps in front of me I saw Gaston bayoneting an officer. Not a second later the poor chap fell himself—hit by a rifle-shot, as I learned later.

Suddenly a big German stood before me, a deathly pallor on his face, his mouth drawn, his eyes crazed with fear. His terror gave me courage and a feeling of superiority. I jumped on him. He tried to defend himself, but, with all my strength, I plunged my bayonet into his body. "*Bravo, caporal!*" I heard some one call. Scores of my comrades ran past. I tried to catch up with them, stumbled over a body, and fell, with my head to the ground. But immediately I got up again and ran forward, more slowly however; my legs felt weak and powerless. Forward again! The attack had been repulsed. The German guns began thundering again; we had to return to our trenches.

I took the death of Gaston (and of many others) more calmly than I had feared. This is not so surprizing after all. Death may strike any one of us at any moment. We have accepted that chance. But if that is our attitude toward ourselves, why should we not have it toward our friends?

But it still seems strange to me that I can not reach a definite judgment on my action in this last fight. Certain it is that the circumstances absolutely required my doing what I did, even leaving entirely out of consideration the fact that to every one his own life is dearer than that of a stranger. I can not hesitate in the choice between a French soldier and a German soldier. But it is equally certain that killing men runs counter to my nature and is absolutely irreconcilable with ideas which I had always accepted without question. Efforts to remove the contradiction between these thoughts must inevitably fail. It is in this way that I seek to explain the fact that at one moment I am cheerful, and sing with the rest—that I am invariably rejoicing over my good luck in the last fight, not merely having escaped without

> even the slightest scratch, but having had besides the good fortune of killing two Germans; while the next moment I sit worrying silently, asking myself, "How is it possible that you are taking part in this frightful war—as a volunteer?"

This was the last letter of Jan R—— received by Mr. van B——, says *The Atlantic*. A letter sent by the latter in March was returned to the sender with the notice on the envelope: "Fallen at Souchez."

In commenting on this story, the Kansas City *Star* says:

> The natural query left with the reader is, "Was this man a coward?" An argument would involve a rigid definition of the word. It is easier to define bravery than cowardice. It is a commonplace that one who does not know fear can not be called brave. The fact that this "coward" never, under any provocation, apparently, showed fear may not relieve him of his own technical charge of cowardice. One might say, however, that he was a very brave coward—which is, after all, synonymous with heroism.

AIRPLANES FOR POLAR SEARCH

THAT the next important work in the arctic will be accomplished by means of airplanes is the belief of Donald B. MacMillan. And no man will deny that he speaks with a full knowledge of conditions, for he has only recently been rescued after four years' isolation in the frozen north. He returns to civilization with the news that Crocker Land, Admiral Peary's "discovery," was only a mirage, but, aside from this negative result of the expedition, Mr. MacMillan is believed to have gained much definite knowledge of the mysteries of the polar region that heretofore has eluded those who preceded him, or was lost with those who failed to return. He declares that he can not discuss this point, however, until after making his report to the American Museum of Natural History, but the fact that he announces that he will return to the north as soon as he can get ready strengthens this belief, particularly when considered in connection with his statement concerning the use of airplanes.

The great mystery of the farthest north has always had an intense appeal to laymen as well as scientists and adventurous explorers, and aside from the discoveries of which he may not yet speak Mr. MacMillan brings news of both sentimental and practical interest to the world. This includes the discovery of two heretofore unknown islands, a huge new glacier, records of the expedition of Sir George Nares, left in 1876, and three box-car loads of priceless specimens for the Museum.

After four years in the icy north, with only one companion during the latter part of his isolation, the explorer was rescued on August 4 by Captain Bob Bartlett only after two other expeditions had failed to reach him through the huge ice-fields. When found, the explorers were living on dog-biscuit and duck's eggs. To a correspondent of the New York *World*, Mr. MacMillan told this story of his experiences:

> "I believe that the next great explorations will be made in the north by the use of the airplanes. Mind you, I know very little, practically nothing, of the great advances made in the work with aircraft. Captain Bartlett told me of what the war has brought about in this respect, and the more I think of it the more convinced I am that the use of the airplane in exploring work in the north is bound to come.
>
> "I know that an explorer with an airplane could accomplish more work in one day than he could do in twenty with a dog team."
>
> Continuing, Mr. MacMillan pointed out to the writer how the exploring could be done with an airplane at a time when it was impossible to use dog teams. At present the explorers are obliged to work during the most severe part of the winter, when the temperature is around sixty degrees below zero.
>
> "We could accomplish more in one year than we did in the four I have just spent in the north," he added. "Yes, I believe the airplane is sure to make its mark in the north."
>
> He also told how the party had received news of the Great War and only learned of the United States's intervention when Captain Bartlett and his vessel arrived at Etah. Mr. MacMillan declared that he had crossed Smith's Sound once every year he spent in the north, and came through every time without mishap, a feat that no other explorer ever had accomplished.
>
> His supplies held out well and every member of his party came through without suffering from sickness.
>
> It was four years ago that MacMillan sailed from Sydney for Etah in the *Diana*. The original ship of the expedition was wrecked off Barge Point, Labrador, and the vessel was taken to St. John's and all supplies transferred to the *Eric*. The *Eric* took the party to Etah and then returned. They left Newfoundland in August, 1913, and reached Etah about August 20.
>
> "The four years I spent in search for Crocker Land were the shortest of my life," said MacMillan. "You may think that odd when I tell you that out of twelve months one can only do actual exploring in three of them, but it's a fact.
>
> "Many times I have gone thirty-six and forty hours without sleep, plugging away at my studies.
>
> "No, there is no such place as Crocker Land. Peary was deceived, as, in fact, we were in our first exploring work. But we traveled 151 miles beyond shore from Cape Thomas Hubbard and discovered no land whatever.
>
> "We walked over what was supposed to be Crocker Land and went thirty miles beyond the point reached by Peary. It was simply a mirage and the most wonderful one of its kind I believe ever has been known. When we saw the mirage at first we believed we had reached our goal, and it was only after four days of careful exploring that we discovered our mistake and Peary's, too.
>
> "I really can not say anything about the discovery of land now. I will say this, however, that there still are 150 miles of coast-line to be explored, and I hope to go back to do the work.
>
> "Only two members of the original party, J. C. Small and myself, spent the entire four years at Etah. When we started out in July, 1913, we had seven members in the party."
>
> The first objective of the MacMillan expedition, which was organized under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society, with the cooperation of the University of Illinois, was to prove or disprove the existence of Peary's Crocker Land, which has been a prolific source of dispute among geographers and scientists.
>
> The next purpose of the expedition was to conduct a survey of the Greenland ice-cap.

In a long telegram to the Museum, Mr. MacMillan tells of finding at Eskimo Point the walls of three stone houses and the remains of a boat which marked the site of the first encampment of Greeley's starvation party, and a search of the Cape and vicinity resulted in the discovery of the Nares records and mail for the H. M. S. *Discovery* and *Alert* left by Sir Allan Young of the *Pandor*. They are legible and in fair condition.

The rescue of MacMillan and Small adds to the reputation of Captain Bartlett as an arctic navigator and to the glory of the sealing steamer *Neptune* with which the task was accomplished. Bartlett left St. John's, N. F., four days after Dr. Edmond O. Hovey, of the American Museum of Natural History, had started in the steamer *Danmark* to rescue MacMillan. The *Danmark*, however, failed to negotiate the ice-packs in which she was frozen fast. In telling the story of his voyage to the *World* correspondent, Captain Bartlett said:

> "People said the *Neptune* would meet the fate of the *Danmark*, but I had too much reliance on the queen of the sealing fleet to believe them. At the same time, in all my trips with Peary, I have never seen such heavy ice. I did not spare the ship, however. We smashed through the heavy ice of Melville Bay and passed the *Danmark*, stuck fast in an ice-field in North Star Bay.
>
> "At Disco we made a three-hour stop and effected some repairs. Finally we reached Etah after a hard passage, got MacMillan, and, after staying four days, started back. Ice was as bad as ever and we were forced to turn back several times.
>
> "Eventually we had to go around Wilson Home Sound to Herbert Island and work down the coast closely, down Parry Sound, across Melville Bay to Devil's Tomb. We didn't see the *Danmark* on the return, and got into Disco on August 17, just escaping a terrific hurricane. The rest of the trip was uneventful. The trip up took us twenty-six days, and the home voyage four days less."
>
> The *Neptune* bears out Captain Bartlett's story of unprecedented ice conditions. Her bows are stove in, her stem is split, and she is leaking badly.
>
> When MacMillan left Sydney four years ago he had with him W. Elmer Ekblaw, of the University of Illinois, as geologist

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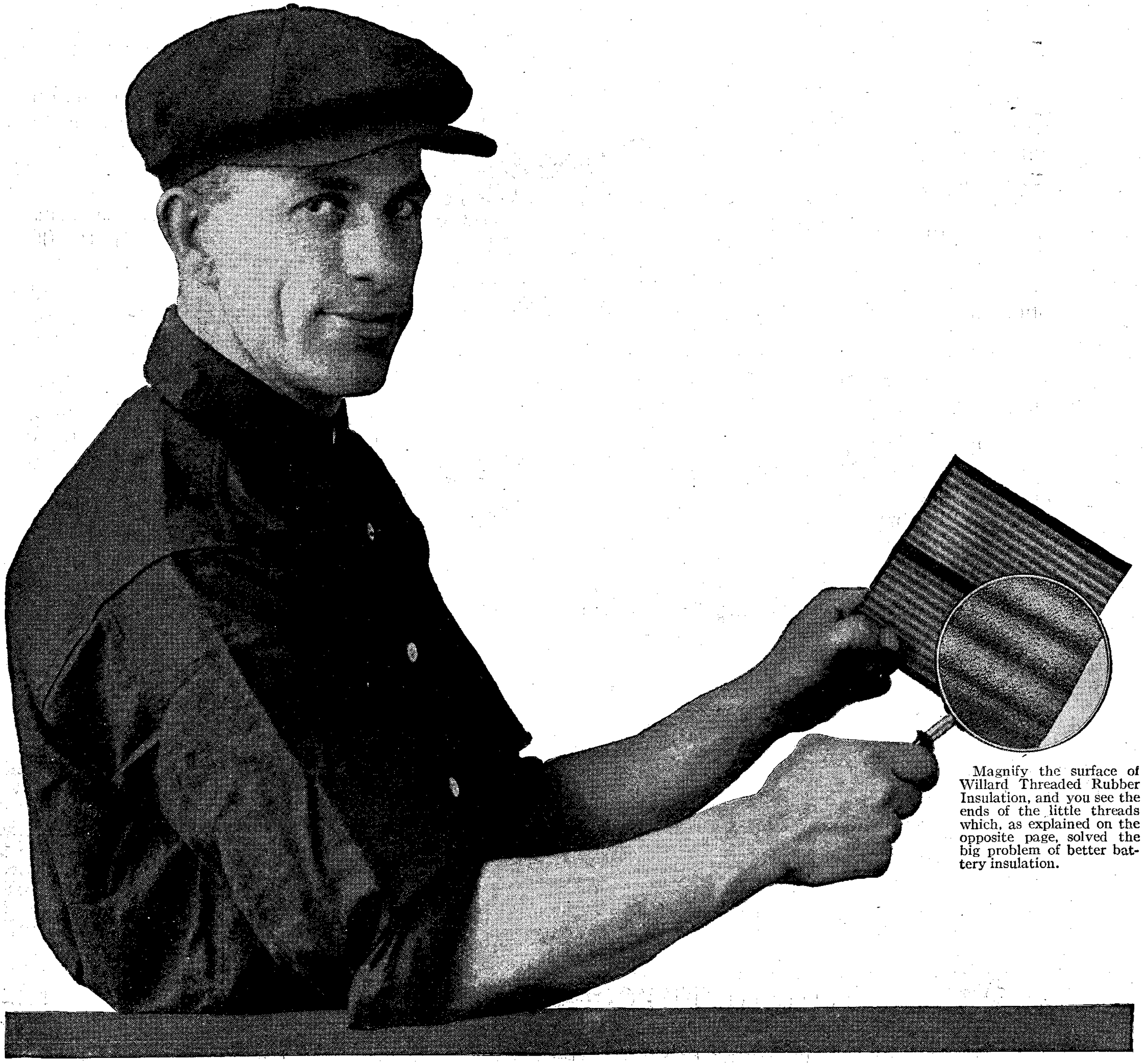

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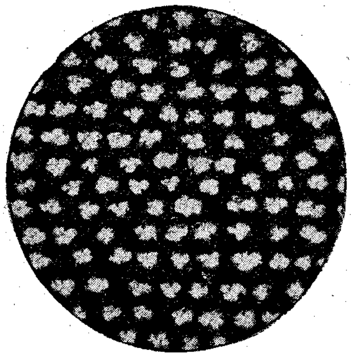

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and botanist; Prof. Maurice C. Tanquary, of the University of Illinois, zoologist; Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., a native of Missouri, engineer and physicist of the expedition; Jerome Lee Allen, wireless operator; Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, of Bangor, Me., surgeon; and Jonathan C. Small, of Provincetown, Mass., mechanic and general aid.

Small was the only man who remained with MacMillan during the whole trip. Tanquary, Green, and Allen left in January, 1916, and got home safely, altho Tanquary had two toes frozen. In December of the same year Dr. Hunt and Ekblaw started by dog team across Melville Bay to Uperniaik, reaching Disco, whence Hunt got home safely. Ekblaw, however, had both feet frozen and had to remain at Disco with Dr. Ronrsild, the eminent scientist, and was picked up by the *Neptune* on her homeward passage.

Captain Bartlett's relief-expedition was the third one sent out. Dr. Grenfells's Labrador missionary schooner, the *George B. Cluett*, was fitted out in July, 1915, to go to Etah. The ship was built especially for rough work in the ice, but was unable to get through the heavy floes. Then Dr. Hovey fitted out the *Danmark*.

Captain Bartlett, who was selected to make the third try to bring out MacMillan, is well known wherever arctic exploration is discust. He was with Peary on several of his polar voyages and was in command of the *Roosevelt* on Peary's last search for the Pole. Peary honored the Captain by keeping him with him until the final dash for the Pole, thus giving Bartlett the distinction of being the only white man besides Peary to get so near the top of the world.

* *

Dr. Hovey, who recently returned to his home in New York City, set out upon a trip that he expected would last not more than two months, and which was lengthened to two years. He tells in *The World* of the obstacles overcome in reaching MacMillan:

"I started on this journey on July 1, 1915, on the *George B. Cluett*. When only a short distance from Etah, where we had learned Mr. MacMillan and his party had established a base, there was trouble, and we could go no further. The Danish authorities loaned us a motor-boat and I made the remainder of the trip northward in that, going for two days among the ice-floes.

"It was a pleasure to greet MacMillan, who had started on his expedition in 1913. I took three of his party—Lieutenant Green, U. S. N.; Jerome L. Allen, and Tanquary—back to the *Cluett*, from which vessel they ultimately reached civilization. They reported our plight and urged that another rescue-ship be sent north to get the entire party and the valuable exhibits which Mr. MacMillan had amassed.

"The next several months I spent in taking observations at Etah and in explorations with MacMillan. We waited a long time for the second rescue-ship. It was not until December, 1915, that we heard of it, and that was after it was caught in the ice. That vessel was the *Danmark*. We therefore planned to make the best of it for another season.

"The winter of 1916–17 passed as pleasantly as could be expected, the thermometer being thirty-six below zero on many occasions. I started the homeward trip, March 24. I understood MacMillan would leave Etah the next day for research work in Ellesmere Land.

"Shortly after leaving Etah I met Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, and Dr. Wulff and Lange Koch going for a trip into Peary Land. My party consisted of four sledges and thirty-nine dogs, in charge of three Eskimos. I was bound for Godhaven, 1,100 miles across the frozen land and sea. For twenty-one days we were on Melville Bay and on many occasions the ice was so thin it gave way under the sledges.

"On May 29, I reached Godhaven, where I found the steamer *Hans Egede*, on which I reached Copenhagen, July 26."

To learn that Crocker Land was a mirage cost $250,000—the largest sum ever spent on a like expedition—and five vessels were employed before the explorers and rescuers succeeded in safely returning to civilization. It is believed, however, that the American Museum of Natural History and others who helped to finance the undertaking will be well repaid through rich mineral and coal-lands discovered by MacMillan.

HOW AN AMERICAN WON THE "CROIX DE GUERRE"

LETTERS from the trenches, breathing the spirit of the men in the language of son to father, give a clearer mental picture of life at the front than even the trained pens of the war-correspondents. Here is one that was printed in the New York *Tribune*. It was written to his father in New York by John Maxwell Grierson, who is with the American Ambulance Field-Service in France, and who, as his letter tells, has won the *Croix de Guerre:*

We are pretty well established in our new sector. It is one of the quietest ones on the Western front, and our division (three regiments) is surely glad to get here after the hell they've been in on the Champagne.

This is an awfully picturesque country—wooded glens and lakes and mountains, where you can build *postes* and *abris* right bang up to the German line with absolute safety (almost, anyway) against shelling. Our nearest *poste* is on the side of a hill away from the Huns, and their *obuses* come over our heads and excavate and smoke up the valley at our feet. Some of them are pretty big shells, and it is quite diverting to hear them whistle, and jump out and see them explode 100 yards away and about twenty feet below.

It is quite a sight to see a shell explode (if you are not concerned with getting away from it as far as possible). First, you hear the whistling shriek of the thing, getting more intense the closer it comes; about that time, if you are not in a peculiarly situated *abri* like our new ones, you drop flat as a plank in the nearest hole in the ground. And then, in some unexpected spot, you see a column of dirt and smoke shoot straight up and out. Then you hear a loud noise, varying with the caliber of the shell. Small ones make an ordinary sound like a magnified firecracker, while the big boys make a noise with more volume—a sort of rending thud, which ends up in a bang. When the smoke clears there's a neat hole anywhere from three feet across and three deep to thirty across and deep. At night there's a flash with the bang.

It's great to be able to go to bed and know that you won't be yanked out by the neck in the middle of the night. This is too good to last, tho, but we are sure to be here a fortnight more, anyway.

Have a bit o' news for you. During our last attack in our previous sector there was one particularly nasty *poste* from which there was a French ambulance section working. They had been at it for twenty-four hours, and had had two men killed—been through gas, and all that; so about two in the morning they began kicking and said they couldn't carry all the work, with two men killed and a couple of cars disabled. So our chief offered to lend them two cars of ours to help out, and asked for two chaps who knew the road. Another chap and myself did, and we went to it. It was a rotten night—dark as pitch, roads shelled, dead horses, artillery-trains galloping (they have the right of way) you know, and they don't stop for anything, especially when they're coming back empty from the front—they just want to get out of range—and if they rake off your hub-caps and fenders—*c'est la guerre*, that's all. We rolled all night and had to use our gas-masks once—and there were some tear-shells—the gas that just makes you cry and cry; the water runs out of your eyes in streams, but it does no real harm after you're through it.

But about 4 A.M., when I rolled back to the *poste de secours*, I found a real hell on earth waiting for me. A shell had gone right through the roof of the *poste* and exploded right in the middle of the doctors, *brancardiers*, and *blessés* waiting to be transported. There was a priest with me whom I had picked up on the way, and we broke in the door, blocked up with débris. When we got in we were almost stifled with the smell of powder and burnt flesh. The priest flashed a light, and by its flickering glow we could see the bodies lying around the floor. Those who weren't killed by the shell were suffocated by being buried in the ruins. Well, we dug them out as best we could. Two were conscious, and as we entered the door they were screaming and imploring us to get them out. God! it was awful. Two lived, and seven others we laid alongside the road, mangled beyond all recognition. When it was over and some others came up I went over to the other side of the road and sat down, and didn't care what dropt there. The other chap who was working with me came up and we finished up the work, took down to the hospital the two living ones, and finished the day with a new *poste* beside the other and a new bunch of doctors and *brancardiers*.

Well, the priest, who was pretty high up in the army-corps circles, sent in a citation, and (here it comes) I received to-day official notification that I was decorated with the *Croix de Guerre*. We both were, and I've a little gold star on mine, too, which shows that it's a *Corps d'Armée* citation—as being a little better than regimental or divisional. Then there are three other *Croix de Guerre* coming for men wounded, and one for the chief of section, for the way he managed our work during the attack. And our French lieutenant was also wounded in both legs—had to have one leg amputated below the hip and the other below the knee. He got the Legion of Honor and the *Croix de Guerre*. One of our men, who was twice wounded, got the *Croix de Guerre* with a palm-leaf on it.

It was very good luck to have been there, for any one would have done the same. However, the priest thought it pretty good and had us presented with the medal. Know you all will be glad to know. . . . .

On June 25 last, four of us in the section were publicly decorated with our *Croix de Guerre*. It was a long-to-be-remembered occasion. The pinning on was done by General Gouraud, the hero of the Dardanelles. The place was a meadow about three miles behind the lines, and we, together with some French officers and soldiers to be decorated, stood in a hollow square formed by about 1,500 soldiers, and with the French colors behind us. And there were bands and prancing horses and the flashing swords of the officers, and the 1,500 bayonets would glint and glitter in the sun as they were put through the manual of arms before the ceremony.

We four stood together in a row, and General Gouraud decorated us one after another, shaking hands and saying a few words to each after he had pinned on the medal. And while he was pinning it there was absolute silence all over, every rifle presented and each officer's sword at his chin. When the general had made his little speech to each the band would break into a bar of the "Marseillaise"; that was the most impressive moment of all.

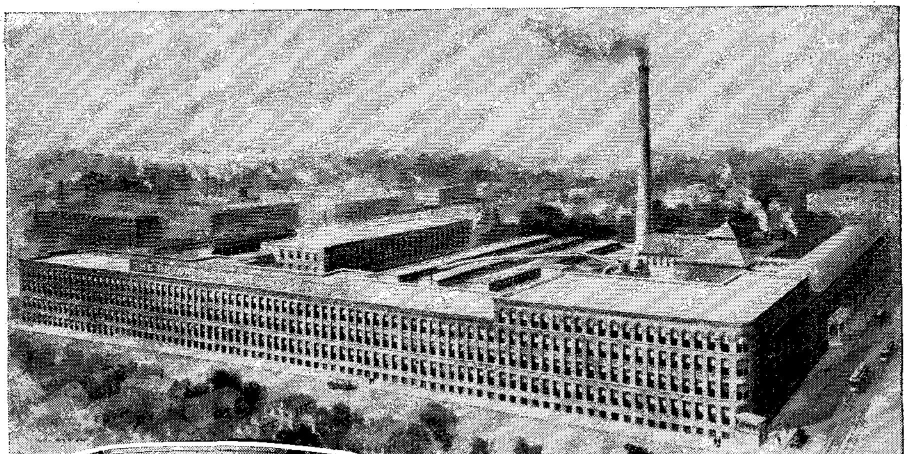
And then the veteran (he had only one arm and one leg and a padded chest, to say nothing of three rows of medals) would pass on to the chap next to you, leaving you struggling hard to keep looking straight ahead and not down to see if "it" was really there. And after all that we stood with the general and his staff as he reviewed the soldiers as they passed by.

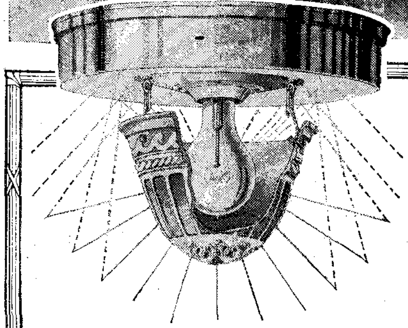
So there, it's over; and we have a little strip of green and red ribbon on our coats over the left-hand breast-pocket (you don't wear the medal itself at the front), and you feel very proud indeed of it.

NO JOB FOR A VOLUNTEER WORKER

HERE is a hard-luck story of an unusual type. An able-bodied man of sixty, in independent circumstances and without dependents, professionally trained, and a former newspaper owner and writer, decided—after taking all the Liberty Bonds he could afford—that he would further serve his country by "doing his bit" himself, or by releasing a younger man from some necessary labor. He tells in the New York *Sun* how his efforts to help his Uncle Sam were met at every turn by refusals or red tape:

> First, I applied for enlistment in the National Guard as private, hospital orderly, or anything. I served in the Guard as a subaltern officer long ago and was a fairly good soldier, but I had no thought of asking for a commission. Having passed the physical examination, I had influence enough to get three minutes with the Secretary of War himself. I presented the surgeon's certificate and stated my case, offering to deposit cash to pay the cost of sending me back home in case of death or breakdown and to waive all claims against





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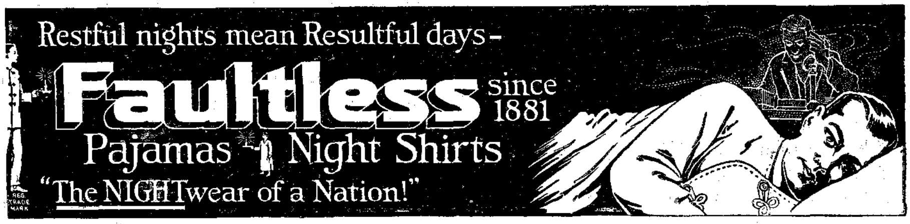
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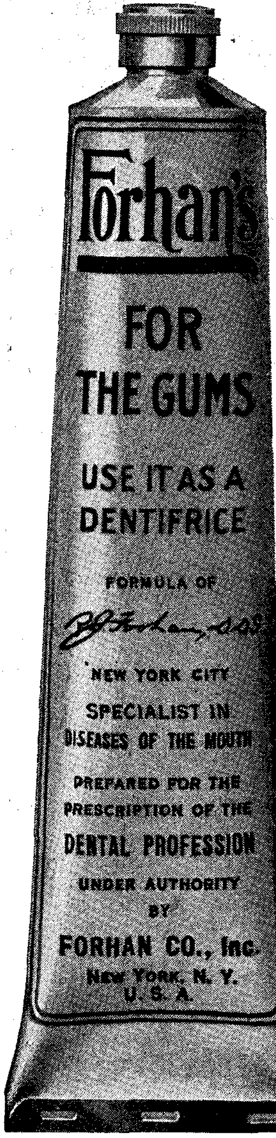

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the Government for pension or allowances. After a few days I received a polite note saying it was impossible.

I had the same experience with the Navy, altho I have had probably more actual experience as a deep-sea sailor than the average young officer.

An interest in a Southern farm gave me the disposal of about a thousand barrels of potatoes. I went to the commissary department and offered to let the Government have these virtually at its own price—and Southern potatoes a month ago were almost like gold. I was referred to Governors Island. What I had heard of the experiences of others convinced me that I would have the same chance of a definite and satisfactory answer by dropping my letter into the Hudson River. So some of the potatoes have been sold at a very satisfactory profit and others are in cold storage.

I wrote to Mr. Hoover, volunteering to serve on the food-conservation work, reciting my qualifications and experience, the service to be without pay, of course. Back came the same kind of a circular that would have been sent in reply to a piteous plea for a thousand dollar clerkship in one of the departments and a promise to put the "application" on file.

I volunteered to help get in the harvest on a farm, without pay. I really enjoyed the work and took off fifteen pounds of meat. I was better at it than the average boy scout of sixteen, but a colored field-hand of twenty who automatically avoided all lost motion and made every move count was about five times as effective as any of us amateurs. The farmer told me candidly that during the last few days I would have earned my board, if I hadn't paid it, but that the boys would not earn theirs. He considered that after another week of practise and observation I might be worth my board and 75 cents a day as a harvest hand, but that the first two weeks' work of city-trained farm-labor would be a dead loss to a farmer who undertook to board it without other pay. That two weeks is the critical time of the whole year for important crops.

Being an old newspaper man, formerly a newspaper-owner, I wrote to the managing editors of two dailies offering to take the place of any young man who might have to go to the front, to hold his job for him, and to turn over the pay to his family or dependents, prompt dismissal to be accepted if service proved unsatisfactory. One never replied; perhaps he thought he detected a new and fancy way of working him for a job. The other brilliant brother answered vaguely, asking if it was my idea "to make a story of it."

I read in the newspapers of a concern in Pittsburg that wanted 1,000 men to be locked in ten months to work on a secret device for the Government and promptly wrote offering to serve. No reply.

Reading that several thousand men ineligible for active service will be needed in the quartermaster department in France, I wrote for information and received a printed circular, such as would be issued in time of profound peace, referring me to the civil-service secretary of my district.

These well-meant efforts convince me that the average Government official, and frequently the American citizen, is utterly unable to grasp the idea that an American citizen is sincerely anxious to give some service to this Union without a string to it or some profit to himself individually. The volunteer apparently is inconceivable. Every man who offers to do anything necessarily is an "applicant," or a suppliant, and to be so treated.

MAKING WAR IN THE HAIG WAY

ONE would hardly look for Broadway regulations in the war-zone, or expect to have his motor-car halted by a "traffic cop" on the roads in the "death-zone" while shells were bursting over his head. And yet this is just what does happen, for the clockwork system with which the operations in the English theater of war are carried on has extended to such regulations in order that there shall be no congestion, and that nothing avoidable shall interfere with getting men and munitions to and from the front. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is making war a real business proposition, and Isaac F. Marcosson tells something of the British commander and his methods in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> I was on my way to the first-line trenches and our party had already entered the domain of death. Overhead was the intermittent shriek of whizzing shells; the horizon flamed; the earth shook with a mighty bombardment. The motor-car was picking its way down a side road, stopping now and then to let a detachment of troops move up.
>
> Suddenly, we came to a sharp turn, and I heard, high above the clatter of guns and gun-carriages, a sharp English voice call out.
>
> "Keep moving there!"
>
> I looked ahead. At the crossroads stood a tall, erect Tommy in khaki with a red brassard on his left sleeve marked "Traffic." He was one of scores that I had seen that day and many days before—part of the small army of military policemen that you find behind the front in France. He seemed strangely out of place amid the wild tumult of war. Yet he was part of the war-machine. In plain American vernacular, he was a "traffic cop" on the job.
>
> I watched him at work. He dodged between racing motors filled with staff officers; he seemed lost for minutes in the noisy shuffle of clattering ammunition convoys. No matter how urgent was the need of shot and shell or how keen the cry for ambulances, the traffic on that highway of war, as on all the others, was regulated as rigidly as if that deadly impediment of destruction were the procession of peace up and down Fifth Avenue or Broadway in New York.
>
> This traffic supervision strikes the visitor to the front as one of the many extraordinary manifestations of the highly developed organization which conducts modern warfare.
>
> What sort of man is Haig; what does he look like; how does he carry on the supreme game of which he is the master player? In the answer lies the whole explanation of how a war involving millions of men and covering a vast area is carried on.
>
> Haig's career, just like his conduct of the war, has been a matter of patient progression. At Oxford, for example, where he studied at Brasenose College, he

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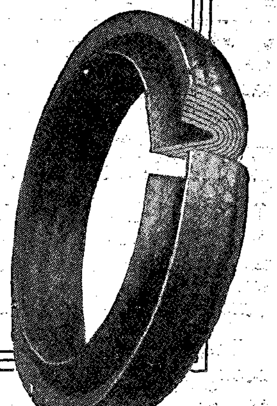

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definitely decided to become a professional soldier. In those days, to be an officer was more of a luxury than a profession in England. The Army, so far as its officers were concerned, was an annex of society. A well-bred and well-to-do young man regarded a few years in the service as part of his experience in life, to be indulged in before he took over his properties and really and truly began his real occupation, which was to hunt and travel and have a good time generally.

But Haig is built of different stuff. His whole manner in the war has imprest this fact. Once determined to do a thing, he does it in the face of every obstacle. He never starts a job until all the "spade work" is completed, and not until the most minute preliminary detail is arranged. It is the Haig way. Having made up his mind to follow a military career, he held to his ambition and succeeded.

Some generals make a great fuss about their campaigning. Haig, who is a Scotchman, says nothing. But he does things. It is just another revelation of the character of the Commander-in-Chief.

By the same token, he likes to have very little said about himself. He loathes publicity. When I told him that I wanted to write something about him, he replied quick as a flash:

"Don't write about me; write about my men."

Haig frequently has been called the "Great Unseen." He is very clever at dodging camera men, and the writer says he regards posing for the "movies" as worse than the dentist's chair.

I had, of course, heard a great deal of Sir Douglas Haig before I saw him. The world had come to know him as a man of action and achievement. His name ran like a strain up and down the far-flung fighting-line. "Duggy" and "D. H." is the way the "Tommies" refer to him in affectionate intimacy. Yet not one out of ten soldiers in the Army has ever seen him. To them he is a sort of great, directing mystery and force.

For days and nights I had been with his fighting legions. The whole world seemed an immense battle-field shaken by a tremendous din. Then, on a brilliant sunlit day, I left the tumult and the crash behind me and made my way to a very modest chateau that stood off the beaten road almost hidden by trees. It had an atmosphere of brooding peace rather than any suggestion of being the very nerve-center of one mighty phase of the mightiest war the world has ever known. Behind me on the dusty roads I had left the marching troops, the endless ammunition-trains, the trailing squadrons of motor-trucks, the rattling processions of artillery. It all seemed very far away.

I entered what seemed to be the usual charming interior of the conventional French country house. But there was this difference. There was an almost incessant rattle of a typewriter, and, down the hall, a telephone bell jangled constantly. Orderlies came and went.

Through the open door you saw officers at work. Still there was nothing to indicate strikingly that this secluded building was the headquarters of a conductor of war, who at that very moment was shifting the pawns of life and death. Outside a rooster crowed, a dog barked; you heard the familiar sounds of the country. It was one of the many contrasts of this great conflict that is one dramatic succession of contrasts.

This was general headquarters, or "G. H. Q." as it is more familiarly known. The moment you entered you felt that you were establishing a contact with something significant. It was not the desk, the maps, the telephone, the typewriters, or the movement of soldiers to and fro. It was the personality of the man who dominated the establishment, and, instinctively, you acknowledged this unseen authority.

I was talking with one of the young staff officers in an anteroom when the buzzer on his desk barked. It was the signal for my entry to the office of the Commander-in-Chief.

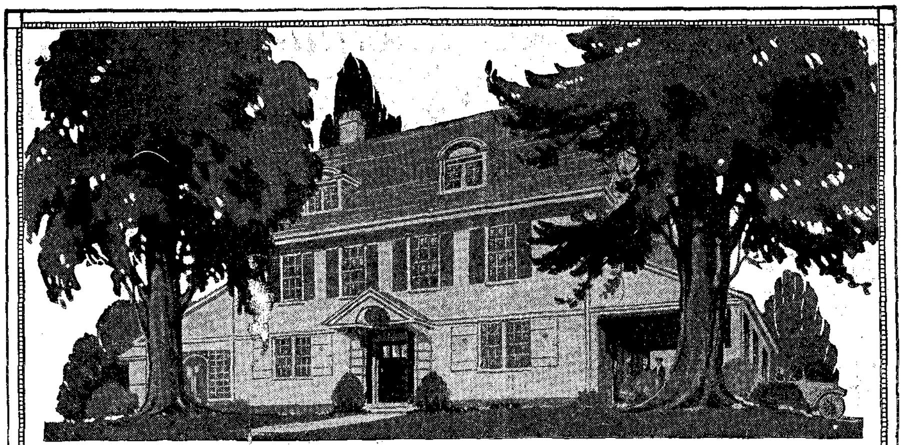
In a moment I found myself facing one of the handsomest men I have ever seen. He was tall, lithe, well-knit. Without the slightest clue to his vocation, you would have unconsciously sized him up as a soldier. Dignity, distinction, and yet a gracious and charming reserve mingled in his bearing. His hair and mustache are fair. His clear steely-blue eyes search you. His chest is broad and deep, yet scarcely broad enough for the rows of service and order ribbons that plant a mass of color against the background of khaki.

He is the personification of grace and ease. His cavalry training is instantly evident. It shows in the long shapely outlines of his legs and the rounded calves encased in perfectly polished boots. When he walks, it is with the rangy, swingy stride of the man who rides much. Such is Sir Douglas Haig as he is. You know that he is a real person the minute you enter his presence.

After the preliminary greeting, he sat down at a plain, flat-topped desk. Just at this moment an officer entered with a paper to be signed. I looked around the office. It was the drawing-room of the château, and, with a few exceptions, maintained the integrity of its original furnishings. The old family portraits still looked down from the walls; the ancient works of art stood upon the fine old marble mantelpiece; in the corners were brocaded divans where in other and happier days young lovers had whispered their tender words.

Now those sofas were used by smart and businesslike men in khaki. The lovers they succeeded had been torn asunder by the Great War; the men to fight or die, the women to wait or weep.

Nevertheless, this conventional room was a soldier's workshop and his tools were close at hand. Chief among them was an immense relief-map of the whole Somme district which stood on a large table just behind the Field-Marshal's desk. I had more than one opportunity later to study that map. Every time I looked at it there arose in my mind a picture of Sir Douglas Haig, poring over the green and red lines that told the whole triumphant story of the advance of the British Army, and which, incidentally, put the Haig name brilliantly into the world's news for the first time. The first battle of the Somme was his initial operation as Commander-in-Chief, and much of it was planned from this



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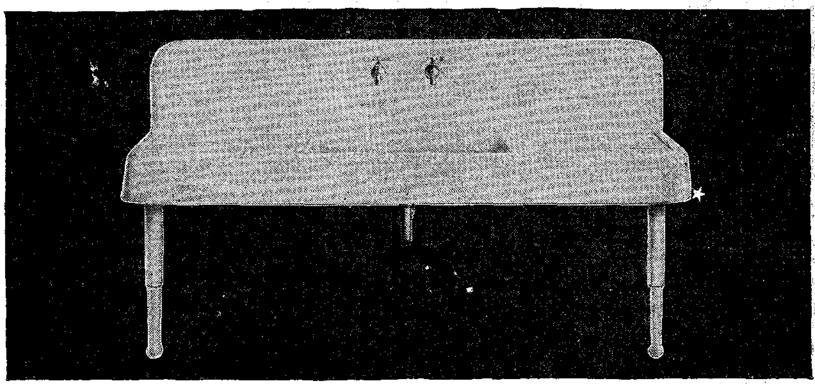

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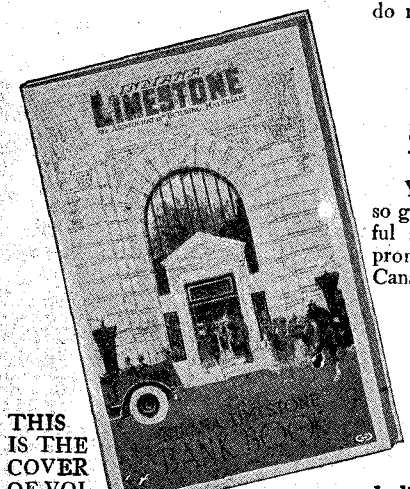

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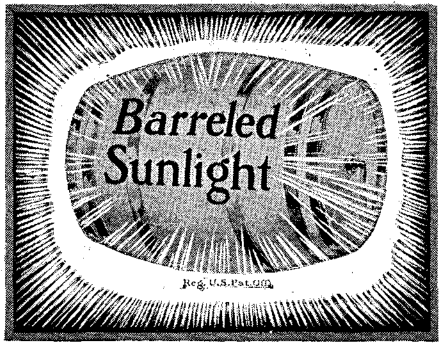

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Like most of the outstanding soldiers that I have met in this war, Haig's whole personality suggests the very human thing rather than the inhuman business which he directs. For one thing, his voice is most attractive. It is low, deep, musical, with a hint of the Fife country that gave him birth. He is sparing of words as he is of men. Therefore, he is one of the most difficult of men to interview.

He asked me among other things what outstanding fact had imprest me most among his armies. I told him that it was the extreme youth of his men, and especially the Royal Flying Corps, where the average is from eighteen to nineteen years.

"Yes," he replied, "this is a war of youth. It takes youth to win."

One thing that he said made a very deep impression on me, and it is of especial interest now that our own fighting men are in France. It dealt with the men who had risen from the ranks and with that old but ever-interesting institution—opportunity.

"Every man in this war has a chance," said Sir Douglas. "Efficiency counts above all other things."

Mr. Marcosson describes Haig as the incarnation of efficiency and the biography of his day's work as the narrative of well-ordered and well-nigh ceaseless effort that sheds light upon that most fascinating mystery of this present crowded hour—how war is waged. Continuing, the writer says:

> Here you get one of the many parallels to the conduct of war with the conduct of business. The headquarters establishment is the first instance. In other days, the centers of war-operations often proclaimed the work inside. Flags waved, orderlies dashed up on foam-flecked horses; you got some of the thrill of great or impending events.
>
> Haig, as you have already seen (and Pershing will doubtless duplicate him), is ensconced in the most modest and unassuming of places, without splash or spectacle, and this represents the quiet concentration essential to war-operations.
>
> When couriers are needed, the motorcyclist is used. These messengers, I might add, constitute one of the most daring and unsung adjuncts of the war. Day and night I have seen them rattling along the roads of France at what was literally breakneck speed. In wet and dry, sleet and slush, heat and cold, these men keep to their path. I have often marveled how they managed to do it, and also how they managed to get away with their lives. Not all of them do, because scores of them have been killed either by collision with heavy motortrucks in the dark or by skidding off the road into trees and fences. These are the men who help to keep Haig supplied with certain information, and who sometimes transmit his orders straight to the front when the telephone-wires are shot away.
>
> To return to Haig's day: Its routine is as rigid as if he and every member of the establishment punched a time-clock. The man who controls the destinies of the British armies in the field is up at 7 o'clock, and has had a brisk

constitutional before his breakfast, which is served promptly at 8. By 9 o'clock he has read his mail and is at his desk. From that time until the luncheon gong sounds promptly at 1:30 o'clock he is constantly occupied.

The morning is devoted to the reception of the chiefs of the different departments, who are located in a small town less than five miles from the charming château which houses the Commander-in-Chief. This is the real business office of the head of the British Army in the field. From it he gets the reports of the operations of the night before, which, during the course of the day, go flashing forth throughout the world with their news of advance or reverse, and with them those casualty-lists that are the price of glory.

Like many of our own captains of industry, Sir Douglas Haig depends on experts. He believes in specialists, and he has rallied about him the masters of modern warfare. Some of them are old campaigners; others are young men swiftly grown to military manhood in this great war. They are attached to his personal staff or in responsible posts in the various armies under him.

One conspicuous trait of Haig is that he is the perfect listener. That is why they call him the "Silent Haig." He lets a man exhaust himself, or think he has exhausted himself, in conversation. Then with a swift and searching question he gets at the whole root of the matter. Non-essentials have no interest for him. He pares the business at hand down to the bone.

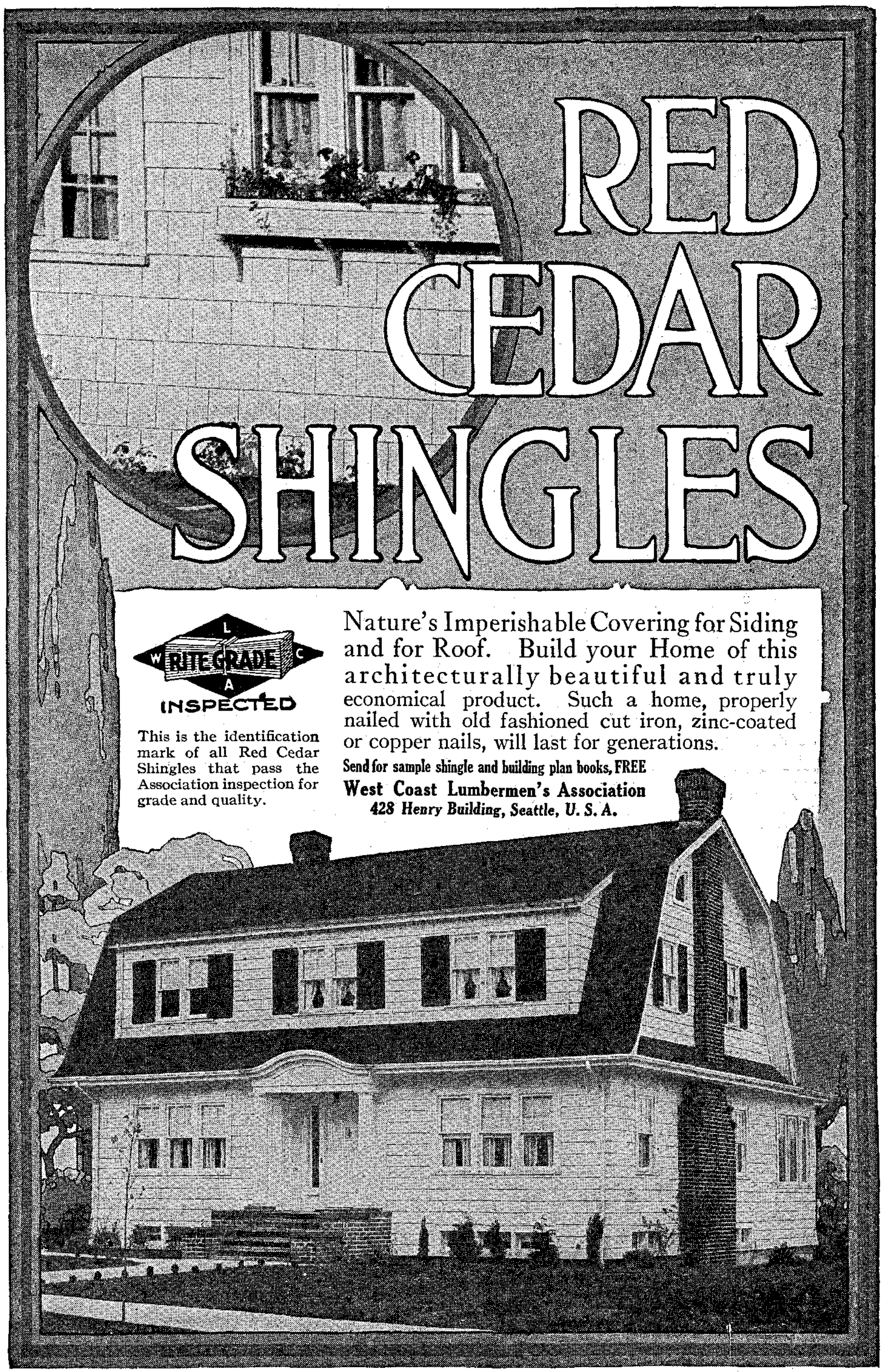
Like all really big men, Haig is not only simple, but he is always open to suggestion. Every one of the experts who assemble in his council-room has the freest possible speech, and any civilian who happens to be at "G. H. Q." is invited to make any comment on the service that is based upon his observation in the field or upon his business or professional experience.

Knowing these facts, you realize that war is not only work, but team-work of the highest order. Sir Douglas, for example, never orders any action until he has had the widest possible information and has garnered the very best judgment of his associates. The great battle of the Somme is typical of his procedure. He devoted months to patient preparation.

You may well imagine that after such a morning as I have described Sir Douglas Haig is ready to welcome the lunch-gong, which sounds at 1:30 o'clock.

After lunch Haig does a very characteristic thing. He isolates himself in his study, and it is one of the unwritten laws of general headquarters that he is not to be disturbed. In this period of meditation he really sifts out all that he has heard during the morning and plans the fateful orders that leap up and down the battle-line before the day is ended.

How does a man keep fit under the racking anxieties such as beset Sir Douglas Haig? The next step in his daily procedure is the answer. After his quiet hour, Haig gets his only play. Being a born cavalryman, it naturally follows that his chief recreation is horseback riding. Promptly at 3:30 o'clock his horse is brought up, and, attended by one or two young staff-officers and sometimes by a few of his own Seventeenth Lancers, he



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goes off for a gallop along unfrequented roads. He rides superbly.

Sometimes he devotes part of the afternoon to inspection at the various army-headquarters or to a visit to the headquarters of one of his French Allies. On such trips, he uses a long motor-car—the only one at the front that flies a small British flag. When the Tommies see this brilliant bit of color flashing by they stand at attention with more than usual rigidity, for they know that the leader of them all is out. This car has the supreme right of way, and, when you follow it, you go at lightning speed.

Home from the ride, whether horseback or motor, there are more conferences that continue through the inevitable tea-time and almost up to the dinner hour. If any meal might be called festive at general headquarters, it is the evening one. Then there is talk of the outer world so far removed; of new books, plays, or of the trend of world-politics. Very often the Commander-in-Chief has conferences after dinner.

When there is no formal conference Sir Douglas leaves his guests early. But it is not to seek his bed. If you should be strolling up and down the quiet garden that flanks the château, you are more than likely to see the light burning in the field-marshal's study, and you know without being told that the Commander-in-Chief is keeping a solitary vigil of some map or studying some report or working out a bit of strategy that before forty-eight hours have passed will be translated into action on some hard-fought field.

ADJUSTING LABOR TO WAR-DEMANDS

WHAT aid and comfort the Central Powers drew from the accounts of labor difficulties in England and France that reached them in the earlier months of the war must have been revived to a degree, according to the stories they have heard of our Government's war-adjustments with labor. Press reports tell of strikes threatened, under way, and existent in various sections of the country, and also of declarations of loyalty to the Government by certain labor bodies. At the moment agitators suspected of pro-German sympathy are trying to stir up a strike in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, we read of an affirmation of loyalty made by 7,000 workmen of the Philadelphia yard at League Island. In their pledge to Secretary Daniels of full cooperation with the Navy Department, they say in part: "We desire by our example to stimulate all others to the fullest performance of their duty to the country at this time. . . . We promise to notify our superiors of any indication of disloyalty on the part of any employee working for the Government. . . . We pledge you, by our work, to do our full share toward the victory which ultimately will be ours." The moral effect of this declaration is likely to be far-reaching, in the view of the Springfield *Republican*, which holds that the Government "treats its employees with conspicuous fairness, and it is not to be classed with ordinary employers at any time." Whatever strikes may occur in private ship-yards, this journal adds, there is sure to be difficulty in stopping work at any navy-yard in the United States. But we learn from Washington dispatches that as a guard against trouble, the "first peace-treaty between organized labor and the United States Government" has been negotiated, by which a commission of three is appointed to adjust wages, hours, and conditions of labor in all private shipbuilding plants of the country. This plan further is the forerunner of a project to prevent strikes in munition- and war-supplies plants under arrangement between Government officials and labor leaders. The shipbuilding labor commission's decision will be final and binding on all parties, we are told, but either side to the dispute may reopen the question six months later if it desires. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* advises us that in the settlement of disputes the commission will take as the basic standard the scale of wages and hours in force, July 15, 1917, and conditions obtaining on that date. The agreement further provides—

> Consideration shall be given by the board to any circumstances whatever arising after such wages, hours, or conditions were established, and which may seem to call for changes in wages, hours, or conditions. The board shall keep itself fully informed as to the relation between living costs in the several districts and their comparison between progressive periods of time.
>
> The decisions of the board shall, under proper conditions, be retroactive, in which case accounting such as may be proper shall be made in accordance with the directions of the board.

By the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent we are also informed that by a tentative agreement between President Wilson and his advisers on one hand and the labor leaders on the other all contracts for munitions and other Government work during the war will be conditional on the payment of union wages and the maintenance of union standards irrespective of the unionism or non-unionism of the employees affected. The understanding does not call for the closed shop. Another move in the adjustment of labor to war-conditions, the press report, is the establishment of the board of control to maintain labor standards in the manufacture of army clothes. This board was formed by Secretary Baker of the War Department because of the discovery of "shocking conditions" of sweat-shops where some Army and Navy uniforms were being made. In a war like this, remarks the New York *Tribune*, it is not seemly that the soldiers of freedom should be clad in garments which are "the product of one of the worst forms of modern

An offer to train and employ 250 Young Men

BY A GREAT NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

HOW would you like to have a position, as a trained expert, with the largest and most successful organization of its kind in the world—a position that offers you an unusual opportunity to make good in a big way? Where your advancement is limited only by yourself?

That is just the kind of position the Davey Tree Expert Company offers to 250 ambitious young men—to YOU, if you can qualify.

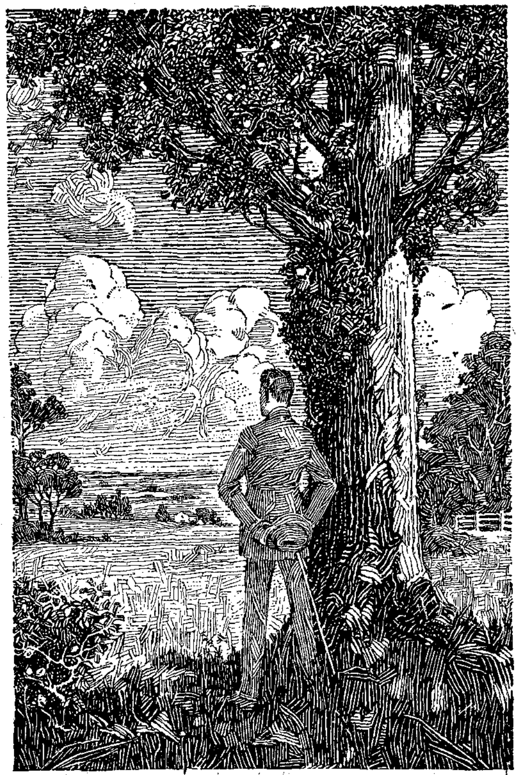
The Davey Tree Expert Company—with branch offices in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and with permanent representatives in all principal cities east of the Mississippi—practices the profession of Tree Surgery on a large national scale.

Owners of this country's most beautiful estates—such men as Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Astor, Armour, etc.—come to Davey experts for the scientific treatment of their trees.

The demand for Davey service is growing so rapidly that we find it necessary to train for our organization 250 additional young men.

We cannot secure trained experts from outside sources. The science of Tree Surgery was originated and developed entirely by the Davey company, hence we can add expert Tree Surgeons to our organization only by training them ourselves.

Therefore, we have arranged to train 250 young men this fall and winter—either at their homes in their spare time, or under personal instructors at our Kent headquarters—so that they will be ready to take up their new positions with us next season.



To those whose spirit yearns or nature and the great outdoors, the profession of Tree Surgery offers a rare opportunity for a fascinating, vitalizing and uplifting work with unusual advancement in keeping with the best that is in you.

Considered from every standpoint, the profession of the Davey Tree Surgeon is ideal.

His day is a day of fresh air and properly balanced outdoor exercise—a combination that means health and an inspiring relief from the monotony and grind and dust of ordinary work. His work is not only pleasant, but is fascinating in the extreme, developing in a man mechanical skill and scientific accuracy.

He practices his profession on beautiful country estates and around the finest homes, and conducts his business with men and women of wealth and refinement.

His profession commands the respect of everybody. It is a highly useful and impressive work. The field is inexhaustible, and the demand for real experts who are honest and efficient is increasingly greater than the supply.

He enjoys a rare opportunity to travel and see the best parts of the country, with car fare paid. He works with the finest type of clean, American manhood; not mollycoddles, but fine, manly fellows.

He is well paid—responsible men in the Davey organization earning from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. And best of all, there is no limit to his chance for advancement.

QUALIFICATIONS: If your age is between 18 and 32, if you are healthy, and if you can furnish satisfactory references as to character, you are qualified for training and employment by the Davey company. Unmarried men preferred.

WE WILL TRAIN YOU AT YOUR HOME—OR WE WILL TRAIN YOU AT THE DAVEY INSTITUTE LABORATORIES

For those who are unable to come to Kent for the resident instruction and laboratory work, we have arranged a special course of preliminary home study, followed by thorough, practical training.

Each lesson has been so carefully planned for the requirements of home study that you can readily complete the entire course during the winter months. Your home study will not make you a finished expert, let us say frankly, but it will give you such a thorough grasp of the fundamentals of Davey Tree Surgery that your progress will be rapid and certain.

In the spring, after your winter study is finished, we will call you in for practical training and a guaranteed position with the Davey organization. For full information of this offer mail the "Mail Training" coupon below.

For those who can conveniently leave home for winter resident instruction, we conduct at Kent our own training school. This includes practical field work in addition to several months of intensive class-roll training and laboratory work. On completion of this course you will be ready to take a permanent, guaranteed position with the Davey organization. For full information about this offer mail "Residence Training" coupon below.

D. Q. GROVE—A school teacher who found in the profession of Tree Surgery his great opportunity. He had the ability and the zeal. The Davey Organization developed it. He now makes five times as much as formerly. Moreover, he loves his work.

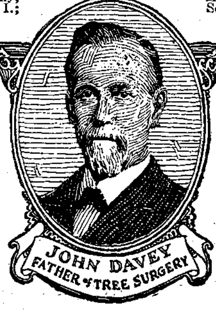
W. H. WILHELM—At age 20, a clerk in a clothing store at meager salary. Joined Davey Organization. Secured complete training. Took advantage of wonderful opportunity he found and in 4 years became one of the highest salaried men in the field force.

PERRY E. HUDSON—Here is a typical record of success resulting from natural ability and a wonderful opportunity to develop it. He was a farmer boy with a modest education and very small pay. Is now earning 20 times what he was making on the farm.

The Davey Tree Expert Company

2909 ELM ST.
KENT, OHIO

Branch Offices, with telephone connection: 225 Fifth Ave., New York; 2017 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia; 450 McCormick Bldg., Chicago. Permanent representatives located at Boston, Newport, Lenox, Hartford, Stamford, Albany, Poughkeepsie, White Plains, Jamaica, L. I.; Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City. Canadian address: 22 Victoria Square, Montreal.



MAIL TRAINING COUPON

The Davey Tree Expert Company, 2909 Elm Street, Kent, Ohio

I am interested in your offer to train and employ men as Davey Tree Surgeons. Please send me full information about your plan of home training. It is understood that this request obligates me in no way.

Name..

Street and No..

City........................State..

RESIDENCE TRAINING COUPON

The Davey Tree Expert Company, 2909 Elm Street, Kent, Ohio

I am interested in your offer to train and employ men as Davey Tree Surgeons. Please send me full information about your plan of resident training. It is understood that this request obligates me in no way.

Name..

Street and No..

City........................State..

slavery." And of adoption of union standards for war-work it says:

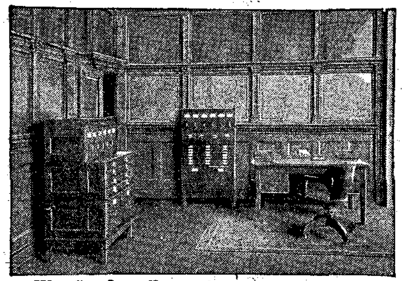
> Adjustment of the shipyards strike on a basis of union wages and working conditions should be a solution of that serious problem eminently satisfactory to workers, employers, and Government officials. If . . . the principle involved in the agreement just reached is to be extended to apply to all Government war-work, a wise precedent will have been established and a growing danger sagaciously met.
>
> This war has brought vast changes into the industrial life of the country. It has opened for many employers avenues of profit-making which would not otherwise exist. These war-profits are to be taxed, which is just. In spite of that, war-fortunes will be made. The Government could not, in good grace, permit any fortune to be unduly swelled by conniving at the grinding down of labor through under-payment or the maintenance of anything approaching sweat-shop conditions or industrial peonage. Its action in undertaking to regulate wages and working conditions for the shipbuilders show that it does not intend to permit anything of the sort. It has served notice on all and sundry that in the endeavor to save democracy in the world at large democracy shall not suffer here at home.

Behind the agreement that the Federal Adjustment Commission shall serve as the general mediator in case of industrial disputes, says the New York *World*, is the "obvious fact that the Government is armed with the power to take over, if necessary, and operate ship-yards and other plants."

TO INSURE UNCLE SAM'S FIGHTERS

WITH the United States "in the war to win" there must come the thought to those who cheer the ranks of sturdy young men in khaki as they march light-heartedly to training-camps on their way to the trenches in battle-scarred Europe that many of them may never come back; that many who do will have been wounded and maimed, and that of those still many will be unable to provide for wives and children whom they are leaving behind. That this cloud which darkens the glory of fighting for humanity and for hearth and home may be lightened there is pending in Congress Bill H-R 5723, which is the official name of the measure that provides for the insurance of soldiers and sailors. It has the full approval of the President, and the features of its provisions, aside from its rates and monetary indemnities, is interestingly discust from a humanitarian point of view by Judge Julian Mack, of Chicago, who has made a special study of the subject, and who drafted the bill which was introduced in the Senate and House. Judge Mack says in an interview in the New York *World:*

> Life insurance has a scientific basis. The American experience table of mortality tells you how many out of a hundred thousand who entered at age ten are expected to die each year and at what ages life-insurance rates are based upon these tables.
>
> The United States, however, is not going into the life-insurance business for profit; it is going to do it as a matter of duty to the soldiers and sailors who can not insure their lives in the ordinary way because of the extra hazard of war. As the Government will not have to pay heavy overhead expenses, advertising agents' commissions, medical fees, taxation, etc., and as the Government, not the fighting forces, ought to stand the extra cost of the higher war-mortality, the premium rates to be charged by it are based upon the mortality experience tables of peace times, without loading.
>
> Incidentally, it may be pointed out that the physical standards of admission to the Army and Navy are higher than any life-insurance company ever thought of insisting upon, so that apart from the war-risk cost which the Government ought to pay the Government will be on the safe side, even at the lowest rates. It will be possible to insure the life of any of our young fighting men at about $8 per thousand a year, so that any officer or enlisted man in the Army or Navy, or any Army nurse, may take out the maximum $10,000 policy for only about $80 a year, a sum which even a private soldier or common sailor can afford out of his pay.
>
> This insurance will not only cover death, it will also cover total disability. That is to say, that the insurance will not mature only on the death of the insured; it will mature from the moment he is totally disabled. The insurance thus issued will be yearly renewable term insurance, but after the war those who return may convert their policies into other forms, such as ordinary or twenty-payment life or endowment policies maturing at age of sixty or later, the premiums to be based, however, on the same mortality tables and without loading.
>
> What the Government intends to do may be exprest in two thoughts: "win the war" and "give a square deal to our fighting men." We must relieve the men under arms from all worry about their families, and we must see to it that the families do not suffer overmuch from the enforced absence of the bread-winners. As the Secretary of the Treasury has said, when we draft a wage-earner we call not only him but the entire family to the flag; the sacrifice entailed is not divisible. It is up to the people of this country to see that the dependent wives and children and fathers and mothers of our fighting men are not reduced to want. We must maintain them until the soldiers and sailors can return and look after them. Now the Government proposes to do the following things:
>
> First, all enlisted men will be required to make an allotment of part of their pay to support their families, and the Government will supplement this allotment by a special family allowance to be paid in addition to what the enlisted man gets.
>
> Secondly, the Government will pay compensation in the case of disablement or death on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is something better and more equitable than the pension system, because the sacrifice of and loss to the family is taken into consideration by varying the amount of compensation, both after death and during disability, according to the size of the family.
>
> Thirdly, the Government will provide for



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Well, that depends. The ordinary cabinet is made with *single wall* construction. Fire heats the interior like an incinerator, and withers the papers to ashes. If you doubt this, hold a lighted match under any piece of single-wall metal and touch the top with your other hand.

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"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Bunion Model

It is a satisfaction to know that your bunion is inconspicuous yet well protected and entirely comfortable. The Coward Bunion Shoe, properly fitted as it can be by mail, eases the tender joint by allowing it ample room. It also protects the sensitive parts from friction. The bunion rests in a pocket so made as to permit a practically normal shaped shoe.

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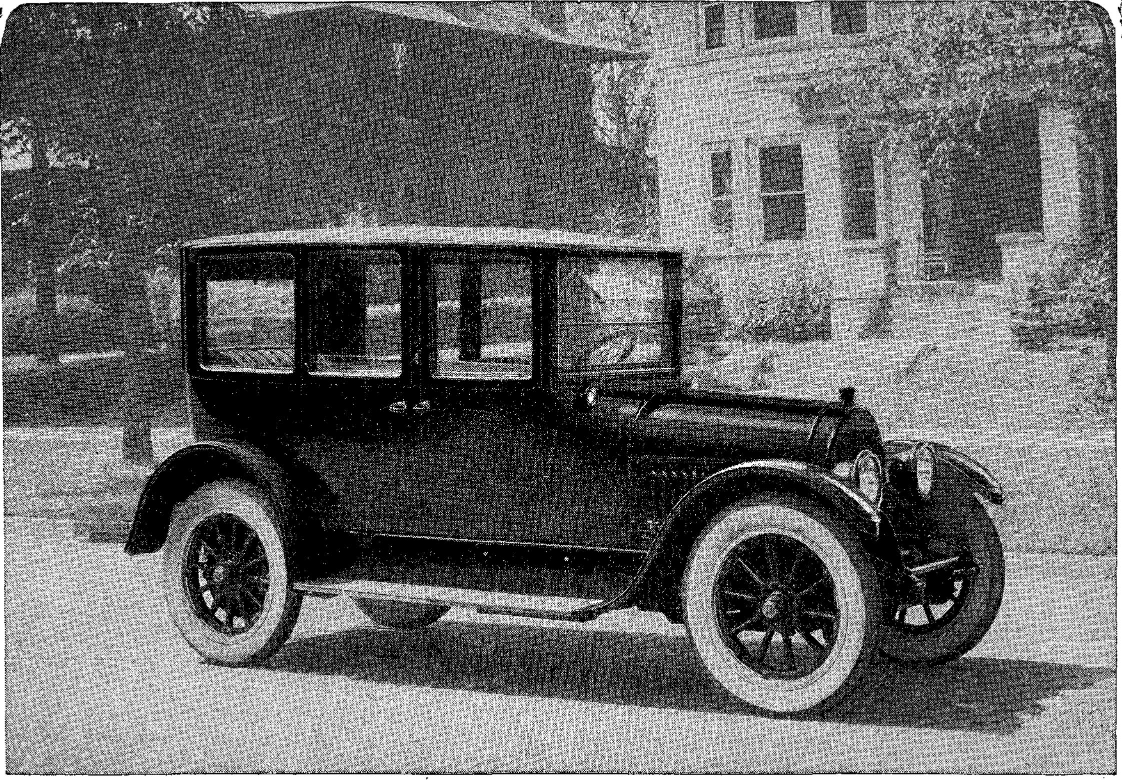

The Cadillac Brougham

THE Cadillac Brougham is the very essence of dignity and ease.

It is the family car par excellence—a motor carriage in which complete comfort is not merely approximated, but achieved.

The family group, which includes the driver, occupies the one compartment. There is intimacy—but also ease without crowding.

The two forward seats are the individual type, with aisle between, making it easy to exchange seats without leaving the car.

The upholstery, equipment and general ensemble are such as you would expect from the Cadillac.

Five passengers are accommodated in the utmost comfort; two emergency seats which fold snugly into the backs of the front seats provide for a total of seven.

Easy entrance and exit are facilitated by the four wide doors.

The windows are of crystal plate glass; those in the doors may be lowered almost flush with the bottom of the frame, affording free and abundant air circulation.

A fine and dignified motor carriage in which the positive and certain performance of the Cadillac Eight-cylinder engine, and the superb riding qualities of the car, reach the very height of their luxury.

The Cadillac Type-57 Chassis will be available with the following body styles: Standard Seven-Passenger Car, Four Passenger Phaeton, Two-Passenger Roadster with Rumble Seat, Four-Passenger Convertible Victoria, Five-Passenger Brougham, Four-Passenger Town Limousine and Town Landaulet, Seven-Passenger Limousine, Landaulet and Imperial.

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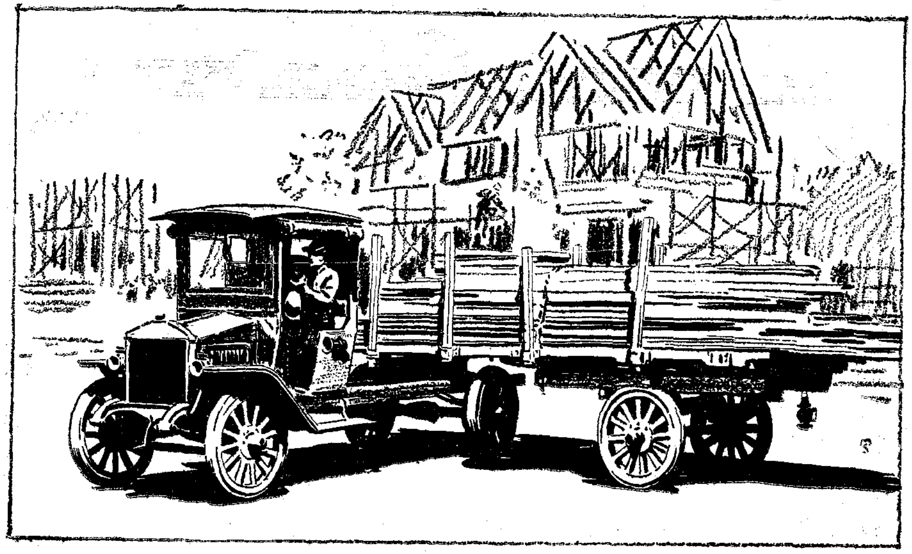

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1 Ton
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THE more difficult the service requirements, the more strongly are brought out the superior points of Denby design and construction.

The internal gear axle is at its best at the slower speeds, when hills, mud or heavy burdens call for the last ounce of responsiveness. The power losses with the internal gear axle are far less than with any other form of drive. This saves fuel and makes for tremendous pulling power.

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See your local Denby representative regarding any problem of motor haulage. He will be pleased to give you his best personal attention.

We will gladly mail literature upon request.

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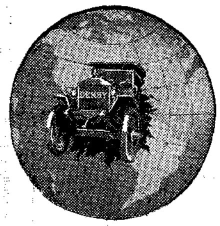

HELP PUT THIS BOOK IN EVERY SOLDIER'S KIT

This volume is the authorized and most popular dictionary on the Western front in France, and it is in the hands of thousands and thousands of Canadian, Australian and British soldiers. Contains 8,000 more words than any other similar dictionary.

ALREADY many individuals, fraternal organizations, church societies, etc., are presenting their local soldier boys with this handy book. If you know a soldier, give him one. It will help him out of many trying difficulties. If you are a member of an organization, tell them in meeting that here is a glorious way for those who can't go to "do their bit." Every man in the Army, Navy, or any other branch of the war service, should have a French vocabulary. He will need it constantly when he is actually engaged in the war and comes into daily contact with the French people. It will help him to understand his allies better and it will add immensely to his personal comfort, convenience and pleasure while he is in France. There is no better book on the market for this purpose than the

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This handy little volume weighs only a few ounces and yet it contains 28,000 words defined, the French translations of over 14,000 English words and the English meanings of the same number of French words. *Contains also tables of weights and measures*, menu terms, money values in French, English and American currency and a wealth of other information needed by the American in France. This is just the book to help you in conversation with your French comrades. Handy pocket size for odd-moment study or quick reference. 576 pp., bound in *handsome and durable flexible red leather.*

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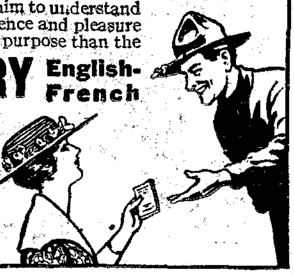

the rehabilitation and reeducation of such men as are seriously injured in battle. Compensation is not enough. The Government must fit the crippled soldier for a life of activity and usefulness and happiness, either in his former or in some other vocation.

These are the things the Government is going to do for the men. It is also going to make it possible for them to do something for themselves, and so the Government will offer life insurance to its soldiers and sailors at cost, in any amount from $1,000 to $10,000. The men themselves must pay the premium, they can use their enforced deposits to direct the Government to pay the premiums or they can pay it themselves or have their families pay for it. But the point is this, the men pay the premiums, not the Government.

All insurance is to be payable in instalments, to be non-assignable, and to be free from the claims of creditors either of the insured or of the beneficiary. It is to be limited to the wife, children, and other specified kindred and must be applied for within 120 days after the terms are promulgated or subsequent enlistment or entrance into the service. For those who fall before they have had an opportunity to insure within the prescribed period of 120 days, insurance that will give monthly instalments of $25 for twenty years or for the life of the disabled man will be deemed to have been applied for and issued.

After all, the most important thing is not the cost, but the justice of the measure. So far as we can see the cost of doing justice to the men who are going to fight and die for us will not exceed $550,000,000 for the first two years of war, but if the cost was five or six or even seven hundred million dollars a year, how could we hesitate in view of what those men are going to do for the present and future happiness of mankind upon earth? If need be, we are going to spend money by the tens of billions to prosecute and win this war. Shall we hesitate to spend 5 or 6 per cent. of that amount to do justice to those who will fight?

Discussing indemnity for disability, Judge Mack emphasizes the provisions for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers, and says:

> But while compensation is an essential indemnity for the disability that results from injuries received in the patriotic service of the country, there is something that is infinitely more important both to the man himself and to the community—that is the obligation to rehabilitate and reeducate in some instances the men. It is most important that these men, crippled, maimed in the service of their country, who have been out of active life during a period, who know that they are going to get money from the Government, should not be permitted to lose whatever stamina is left. On the contrary, there is an obligation on behalf of the community to see that all their potentialities are increased and developed.
>
> The method by which this is to be done is by offering to all such men opportunities of reeducation. Not merely offering them, but when a man is fitted for it making it compulsory to this extent: that if he declines altho fitted for it, unreasonably declines, he loses compensation while he so declines. On the other hand, in order to spur these men on and also because if the

thing is successful the economic value to the country will be infinitely greater than if this were not done, we will not deprive the man of his compensation because he has reestablished himself or bettered himself in the economic world as the result of his reeducation. In other words, the compensation is given for the injury, and that injury, if it is permanent, remains with him in life, even tho, thanks to reeducation, it has not destroyed his earning power in the world.

We want the man who is compelled to take reeducation to feel and to understand that it is for his own good, that he can keep the compensation the Government is giving him, but that the Government does not want him to have to go through life with his family on nothing but this minimum.

One more very important provision is contained in this bill. It is inspired alike by the loftiest motives and by the soundest business considerations. These men coming back from the war will be largely unmarried. Those who come back wounded will be in a more or less helpless condition, when if ever men needed the love and care of wife and children they will need it. And so we have believed that no barriers should be put in the way of their marrying and no barriers should be put in the way of good women marrying because of the inability of these men to go out in the world to make the sort of living that other people should have or would have.

Therefore, we provide that it is immaterial when the marriage takes place, when the children are born. The amount granted depends upon the size of the family from month to month, from year to year, and even tho a man marries later on in life, the widow is going to get hers. It may be that we will have some frauds in the sense that an eighty-five-year-old man marrying a twenty-five-year-old woman can be considered a fraud. But at least at this time and at the age of our men coming back now the possibilities of such fraud are too insignificant and too far removed to militate against an act of absolute justice to the man and to the community. We will not put obstacles in the way of marriage or of procreation.

SHOULD PRISONERS BE DRAFTED?

HAS the convict a war-value? asks the editor of *Star-Bulletin*, published at the New York State Prison in Ossining. War, he points out, is and always will be a leveler of certain laws and customs. "Much that it has taken years and centuries of civilization to build up and perfect goes by the board," and at the same time "many things are overlooked that might eventually, if considered in time, add considerably to the common good of the Nation." For specific war and fighting purposes, he declares, "there is a tremendous waste of man-power behind prison- and penitentiary-walls throughout the United States, and this does not take into account the skilled and expert workers in transportation maintenance and repair lines that could be called from the supposed human débris of the prisons throughout the land. Other papers besides this one representing a special plea have seen the feasibility of utilizing these potential

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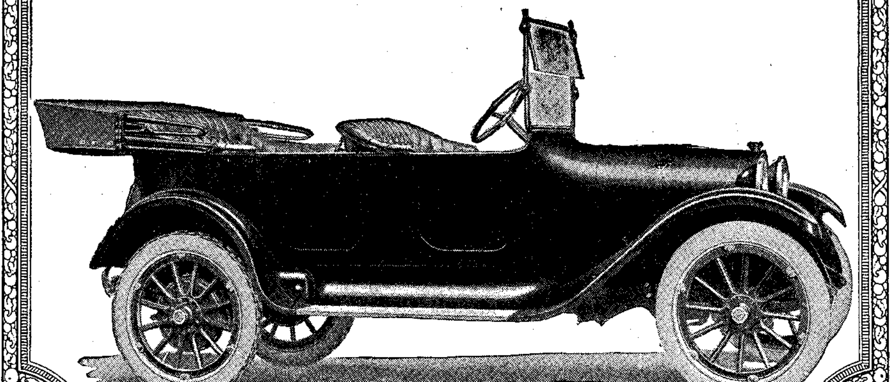
DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



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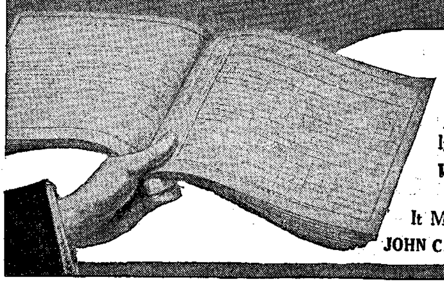

IF YOU keep accounts, or written records of any kind, you need this book. It will show you how you can simplify and facilitate the handling of business records—how you can save time—duplication—drudgery and brain-fag—make your records instantly available and save 50% of the cost of keeping them.

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—his life's earnings. It wasn't much, but he lost it in a legitimate venture which should have paid big profits—with better management. A few basic business ideas, known to all big men of industry, if worked out in this man's life, would have made the difference between success and failure.

Why did he fail? He knew his business—he managed carefully—kept down his costs and got a good margin on his sales; all in all, he seemed due to "hold his own" with moderate success.

But along came a competitor who not only knew the business itself, but how to most successfully *expand* that business, how to do the things which got the orders away from the other fellow, how to successfully handle salesmen, buyers, clever advertising, winning correspondence, and the other methods of progressive business policy which, added to his actual inside knowledge of the trade itself, made a REAL Business General of him, and gave him an edge which drove the other fellow to the wall.

How to Deal with Human Nature in Business

is a new book by Sherwin Cody, famous business teacher of Chicago, who has already sent thousands of Americans along the road to business success.

The biggest men, the greatest firms in modern American business—Standard Oil, The Ingersoll Watch, Uneeda Biscuit, Sapolio, John Wanamaker, Henry Ford, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Shoes, Marshall Field, The National Cash Register, Gillette Safety Razor, and any number of others—have all built their successes on a keen study of human nature and a broad application of the kind of business principles which this book sets forth for your guidance and help. If you would know and follow the personal plans which have sent other men onward and upward in the fight for success, the hundred and one things which have brought thousands of dollars into the funds of those concerns which have tried them, get this new book.

What It Explains

It tells how to build up a business, why, where and when to buy and sell things, why one man will succeed where another fails, how men's minds work, *practical principles* of appeal, how to write and know ads, letters, circulars, that produce profits, what to say to inquirers, new patrons, old patrons, how to systematize the handling of large correspondence, how to collect your bills by mail, what constitutes good salesmanship in a person, in a letter, in an ad, how to follow-up a lead, how to get the order, what can and what can not be done in merchandising, the what, when, why and where of personal salesmanship, managing salesmen, doubling sales across the counter, etc. It is chock-full of thousands of helps hints, and plans *for doing a bigger* and a better business

For Everybody in Any Business

If you are an old man or a young man in business—no matter if your line is real estate, drugs, insurance, contracting, manufacturing, advertising, wholesaling or retailing—if you want the spur, the start that builds big bank accounts—if you have your money invested or if you haven't a thing but just *ambition*—you cannot hope for success without a knowledge of the things this book teaches. It is practically a resume of the plans which all BIG men are building upon. There are two ways of getting this knowledge: by long, long years of sad and costly experience; or by getting, reading, analyzing and acquiring as your own the facts, the plans, principles, and practises clearly and simply explained for every man in this great modern work.

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Our long experience has told us that HERE is a book of REAL business guidance and experience-tested plans and methods. Funk & Wagnalls Company will not take your money unless this book will surely help you. For $2.12 with this coupon we will place this brand-new volume in your hands for inspection, all charges paid. If you do not think it is going to help you, return it within ten days and we will refund what you have paid. Sign and send the coupon. Stamps, coin, check or money order will do—and we'll hold it subject to your decision!

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Gentlemen:—Send me post-paid "HOW TO DEAL WITH HUMAN NATURE IN BUSINESS." I enclose $2.12. If the book is not satisfactory, I may return it within ten days after receipt, you refund money paid and I owe you nothing.

Lit. Dig. 9-15-17

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forces, and the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* is drawn upon for contributory evidence:

> One glance at the picture of physical perfection exhibited while inmates of the oldest prison in the country are having an impromptu drill on a hot summer's day indicates some of the latent man-power, while attesting to the patriotism that even the shadow of prison-bars and the omnipresent high walls can not throttle.
>
> It is not the purpose of *The Star-Bulletin* to dictate policies or attempt to force issues. But it would be singularly lacking in its mission were it at all backward in bringing to its readers' attention the ideas and leanings of the leading publications of the day along lines of thought that look to the possible utilization of the imprisoned man's services along those ways that bespeak the greatest good to the country of his birth or adoption, first, and the uplift and redemption of the convict as a secondary consideration—for in this world-crisis the individual's interest must be subservient to his country's.
>
> Hence it is that the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, setting forth the results of a recent interview with the head of New York City's Corrections Department, Hon. Burdette G. Lewis, and Miss Katharine B. Davis, Chairman of the Parole Commission, quite correctly sums up the situation when it quotes Dr. Davis as saying:
>
> "Personally I should very much like to see the law and the Army Regulations modified so that men of suitable age who can pass the physical examination and whose character is such, in spite of their crimes, that they are not likely to bring disgrace upon the uniform, should be allowed to serve. . . . . .
>
> "Would there be any possible way of framing a law so that as applied to men now serving terms only such would be considered as could present a certificate from the warden, resident physician, or other heads of institutions, stating that from their experience with the man his moral character was such as not to make it likely that he would disgrace the uniform? If the Government would receive them they could enlist in separate companies under their own officers who know them and how to handle them. . . . A law could be framed permitting the various penal institutions of the country to furnish one or more companies, and these could be made into a regiment. This would avoid the difficulty of associating prisoners with other soldiers. Strict discipline could be enforced by officers who are familiar with that kind of man. Give the regiment a fancy name (as the Russian women have done in the 'Command of Death') like the 'Legion of Redemption'—prisoners are sentimental creatures. This would appeal to them and they would volunteer, I believe. The well-known French 'Legion' has always been largely recruited with men 'with a past.' I understand they are now distinguishing themselves at the front."
>
> Shorn of any sentimentality, but based wholly upon a love of country and devotion to their flag, the intelligent, patriotic prisoner needs no further incentive than the *opportunity* to see service under his flag. He needs and will gladly welcome an opportunity to serve his country and in that service seek redemption, vindication, and death if need be to atone for his mistakes of the past. He patiently and hopefully scans the horizon of bars and walls for the opportunity.

THE "DUCHESS OF MOORE HAVEN"

PHILADELPHIA society was greatly interested in a recent dispatch announcing that Mayor Horwitz, of Moore Haven, Fla., had been appointed a major on the personal military staff of Governor Catts. Just why the historic Pennsylvania city felt a thrill of pride at this news from the South may be better appreciated when it is known that in Philadelphia's most exclusive circles the newly appointed major is better known as Mrs. George Quintard Horwitz, who has won country-wide reputation as the vice-chairman of the Emergency Aid of Philadelphia, where she was a leader in other philanthropic organizations until she went South last December upon the death of her husband.

Down in the Everglades, Mrs. Horwitz has developed a 2,000-acre farm from which in the early part of June she shipped North fifty car-loads of potatoes. She is the largest individual developer of land in the region, and the potato shipment is only a small part of what she is doing to help by her personal endeavors to beat the high cost of living during the war. She personally directs all the details of the farm, and something of the magnitude of her task is told in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which says:

> Moore Haven, the new city of the Everglades, a large section of which is owned by Mrs. Horwitz, and which adjoins her large farm, is located on Lake Okeechobee, the huge body of water which forms the northern boundary of the Everglades. This lake is second only to Lake Michigan in size of all the lakes wholly within the United States.
>
> The late George Q. Horwitz, a lawyer of Philadelphia, purchased the land a year ago. He started to develop it last fall, but his death in December stopt work. Mrs. Horwitz then decided that she could do real service for her country by farming. Six months of toil on the muck soil of her farm has demonstrated the truth of this. She has shipped sufficient foodstuff to the people of the North to feed thousands. She has demonstrated that men and women who have money and time can do more for the nation by going back to the farm than they can possibly do in a large city. She is returning to Philadelphia imbued with the idea, and she plans an organization membership in which will mean real work.
>
> She wants men and women to return with her to the Everglades and help in the task of growing crops. She is positive that she has found the "Farmers' Paradise," a place in the United States where crops can be grown the year round, where six feet of the richest muck soil in the world insure enormous crops without fertilizer.
>
> The story of her work in the Everglades is an interesting one. It is that of a woman who has lived a life of ease, all her life, surrounded by comforts, but who could go out into the wilds as a pioneer and live as roughly and crudely as her ancestors of the *Mayflower;* who could bury herself in a wilderness two days' travel from a railroad, and who could jump in with the men of the new country and carve out of that wilderness a thriving

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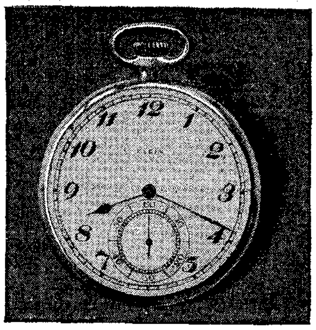

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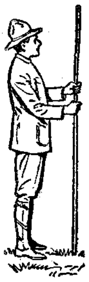

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city, a wonderful farm, huge crops of foodstuffs, and who could become a leader of a type of men who brook leadership only from men more capable than they.

That this is true is shown by her connection with the various activities of the new city. She is president of the Moore Haven Vegetable Growers' Exchange, and by far its biggest shipper. She is president of the Moore Haven Development Company, president of the Moore Haven Growers' Supply Company, president of the Horwitz City Farm Company, president of the De Soto Stock Farms Company, president of the transportation line handling freight on Lake Okeechobee, and leader in every movement, business, civic, charitable, or womanly, in the new section. Her place in the hearts of her neighbors, poor and rich, is shown by the title they have given her, "The Duchess of Moore Haven."

Leaving West Palm Beach on a small launch last January, Mrs. Horwitz and her son Orville ran into the worst storm Florida has seen in ten years. For three days and nights they were forced to anchor in the center of Lake Okeechobee, head into the wind, with the temperature below freezing, with little food aboard and few coverings. Twenty-six persons were aboard the boat, and all were eager to put back to Palm Beach, with the exception of the little woman from Philadelphia. When one of the most violent squalls tore the masts, canopies, and top rigging from the boat she was the only person, excepting the members of the small crew, who remained on deck, helping remove the wreckage.

When the storm subsided and Moore Haven was reached she found a small group of rough buildings, a few clearings in the jungle, a small but fairly comfortable "hotel" as her winter home, and nothing else. Her first trip to her farm was the most discouraging experience of all. She found it to be a huge expanse of jungle, without even paths.

In six months she has carved out of that wilderness nearly two thousand acres of cultivated land; traction-engines are pulling plows through that wonderful soil, which had been buried for centuries under that matted jungle. Hundreds of men are on her pay-roll, working under a half-dozen foremen. Farm-buildings, rough but serviceable, are seen in different parts of the farm. Large acreages are under fence. Hundreds of hogs, cattle, and horses are grazing in other fields, and everywhere are seen the results of a wonder woman's wonderful energy.

When typhoid, originating in the community from lack of sanitation, raged through the tented streets and the rough shacks, this leader of men became a leader of women and nursed, doctored, and fed the sufferers. Night and day she fought the disease and conquered.

Many widely known men and women of Philadelphia wintering at Palm Beach, reading the scare-heads in the Miami newspapers about the fever, and knowing Mrs. Horwitz was there, pleaded with her by wire and mail to leave and return to the comforts of the Poinciana or the Breakers. She stuck to her task, and is to-day the idol of a community not only for her work in that dread period of the brief history of Moore Haven, but for her work in the upbuilding of the entire section.

The old-time bitterness between the "cracker" element of the South and the negro arose to block progress in the development of the Horwitz Farm. Men were needed. White men sufficient to handle 300 acres of potatoes could not be found. Negroes were imported into a section which had heretofore barred them. The "crackers," like the dog of the manger fable, delivered an ultimatum that if negroes came they would stop work and also drive the new workers out. Law and officers of the law were myths at that time. The nearest town was seventy miles away, separated by jungle and impassable swamps. Revolvers, shot-guns, and rifles were arguments used by the majority of the population.

The negroes arrived, the "crackers" stopt work, and the war was on. The first skirmish resulted in the severe injury of one negro within a hundred feet of the new cottage erected by Mrs. Horwitz. Within two days work on the railroad grading into the new city was stopt, the negro graders refusing to come into the section because of the race war. "The Duchess" jumped into the breach, called a meeting of the farmers and settlers, organized them into a vigilance committee, and within two days the war was over; the "crackers" had been given a taste of their own dose of intimidation, several had been taken that long journey to jail in the nearest town, and peace again reigned.

With the growth of the city, mushroom in its rapidity and typical more of a gold boom than of a farming section, came politics. The land company which had started the development wanted to incorporate the city. Without consulting the settlers a charter was drawn up and an attempt was made to rush it through a briefly announced town-meeting. Mrs. Horwitz personally led the fight against the plan, marshaled her friends, the laborers, the farmers, and the storekeepers, and swamped the plan, and formed a new organization, which was passed upon by the legislature of the State of Florida and approved.

Mrs. Horwitz's small home in the city is really the hub about which revolve the activities of the new section. The officials of the construction company building the railroad come there for aid in getting their machinery across the lake; the growers seek information of her about the markets—her home is connected with the nearest telegraph-office by a telephone-line sixty-five miles in length. Her secretary conducts a school for a number of the children of the community, in addition to her own son, Orville. Her foremen come in each night from the farm for orders for the following day. Buyers of potatoes make dozens of trips daily to her office to bid against each other for cars. Captains of her boats report for orders. Men seeking employment all come to her first. From early morning—she breakfasts at five—until late at night her office is filled. Her secretary, bookkeeper, and stenographer are busy from morning until late at night with the details of her many activities.

"The Duchess" rises at 4:30, breakfasts at 5, mounts her horse promptly at 5:15, and rides to her farm, one mile from her home in Moore Haven. Several hundred men are in her employ, and, as a result of her own promptness, every man is in the main corral waiting for her to start him on his day's work. Her field foremen report to her promptly and receive her orders. These are given briefly, and in-

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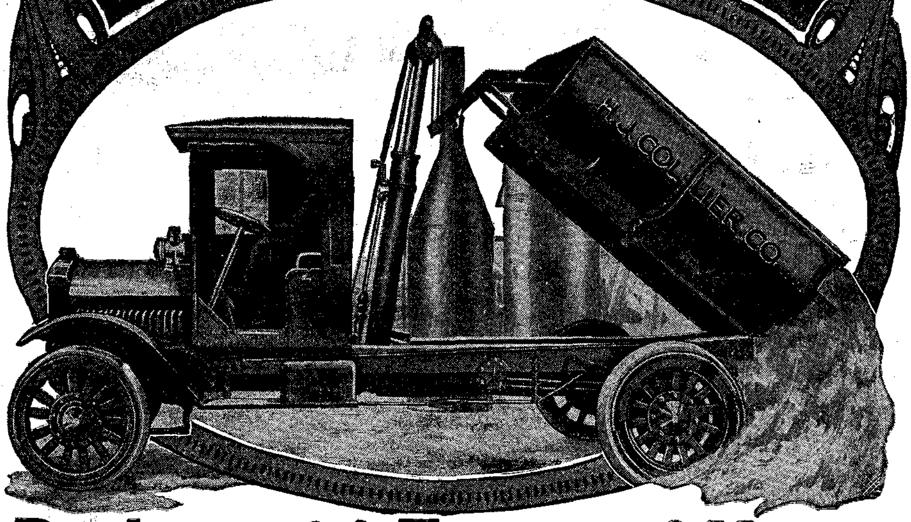
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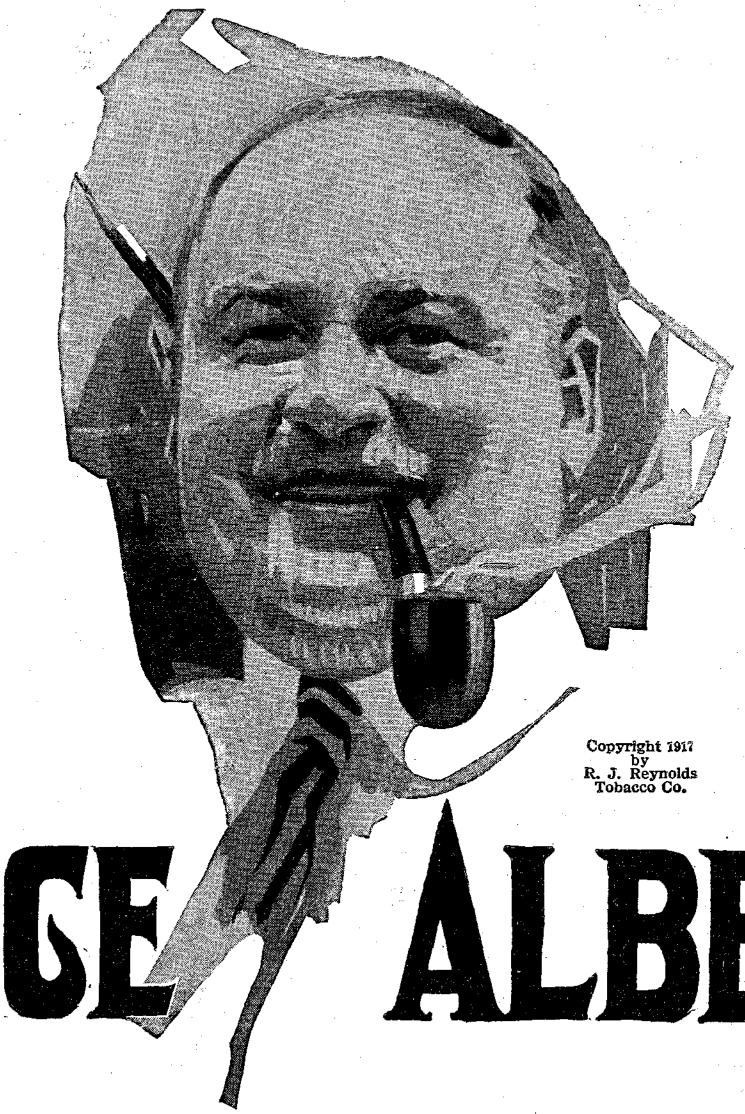

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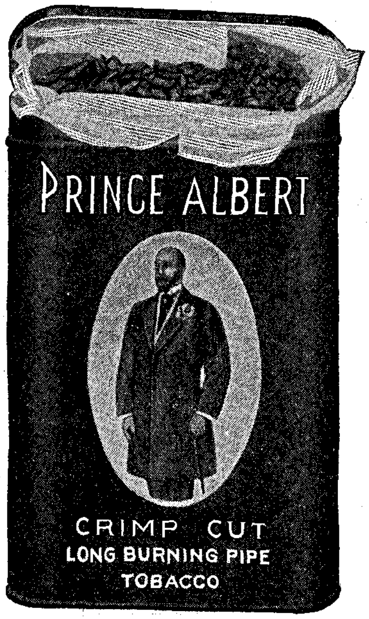

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variably are carried out to the last word. Until 10 o'clock she rides about the enormous place, following each crew and directing their energies. She returns to town about the same time each day and takes her place in the office of the marketing company—the Moore Haven Vegetable Exchange. Office work in her various companies keeps her busy until noon. An hour's rest after dinner and she is again in the saddle and on her way to the farm. Several rounds of the place and she returns to town to again take up office work. Night is one round of business interviews, and at 10 o'clock she is ready for bed.

WHY GIRLS SHOULD MARRY YOUNG

THE growing tendency among women to postpone the age of marriage is a bad one, for infant mortality increases steadily as the mother grows older. The best children are those born of young mothers. This is directly in opposition to the teachings of some feminists, who assert that the best children are those of mature mothers. It is, however, based on evidence, well known to eugenists, we are told by the author of an article on "The Young Mother" in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, September). Every eugenist knows, he says, of the abundant proof that relatively early marriage is beneficial both to mother and to child. One of these proofs is furnished by studies of infant mortality in relation to the age of mothers. The latest of these is due to Alexander Graham Bell, who has recently completed an investigation of the longevity of members of the Hyde family in the United States. He finds that the death-rate for children of the oldest group of mothers is about 50 per cent. greater than that of the children of young mothers, as shown in the following table:

Age of Mother When Child Was Born	*Total No. of Children Born*	*No. Who Died Under Five Years of Age*	*Child Mortality, Rate per Thousand*
15–19..........	70	15	214
20–24..........	454	88	194
25–29..........	603	133	220
30–34..........	561	140	249
35–39..........	422	98	232
40 and upward.	274	88	321
Total.......	2,384	562	

Says the writer, commenting on these figures:

> The mothers under twenty years of age appear to form an exception. At first sight, the higher death-rate of their children seems to indicate clearly that too early maternity is a disadvantage. Without denying this possibility, there are several considerations which make it seem probable that these youngest mothers form an exception more apparent than real to the general biological rule: the younger the mother, the better the child's chance. It is possible that the higher death-rate in the children of this group is partly due to the juvenility and inexperience of the mothers, and not to their physical unfitness for marriage. This explanation can not be pushed any further, as has sometimes been done, to claim that all infantile mortality depends more on the intelligence and training of the mother than on her age; for in such a case the death-rate ought to be lower with each added year of the mother's age—a supposition exactly contrary to fact. The higher death-rate in this first group may also be due in part to the fact that the children involved are practically all first-born, for whom the death-rate is well known to be higher than for those who immediately follow them. . . . This is a biological matter, but not one which offers any reason for postponing maternity; since if a woman is going to have children at all, one of them must be first-born. . . . . . .
>
> The other facts in the table are self-explanatory. While the evidence can not be considered wholly satisfactory, until data are available which take account of the order of birth of the children, and the intervals between births, as well as the age of the mother at birth, yet the general conclusion to be drawn is clear. The children of young mothers have the greatest vitality, and every added year of the mother's life is a handicap to her next child.
>
> There is plenty of confirmatory evidence. . . . In sum, it seems clear that the age of the mother at the birth of her children has a marked influence on their vitality; that as measured by infant mortality the best age for a girl to marry is probably between twenty and twenty-five; and that every year a woman delays child-bearing after the age of twenty-five is penalizing her children.

UNSINKABLE SHIPS?

THE absolutely unsinkable ship is possible only if we deprive it of all its usefulness, unless, indeed, it is packed tightly with an unsinkable cargo—and then it is the contents, not the ship itself, that prevents its going to the bottom. Every ship nowadays is built of materials that are heavier than water. Vessels are kept afloat by the exclusion of the water from the spaces within the hull devoted to the accommodation of passengers or freight. If the water is admitted to these, the vessel inevitably goes down. We can postpone the sinking by making these spaces as small as possible and separating them as completely as we can, but even then the ship can be sunk if an enemy possesses the means to sink it. It is somewhat strange, under these circumstance, says a writer in the engineering supplement of *The Times* (London, July 27), to find that many people continue to put forward all kinds of proposals for rendering ships unsinkable. He goes on:

> A ship will always remain afloat provided she has reserve of buoyancy—that is to say, so long as the weight of water that would be displaced by the total volume of the ship is greater than her weight. It will help matters to consider two extreme cases. If a solid homogeneous log is just floating in water, it stands to reason that any part or parts of it can be destroyed without the remainder sinking. On the other hand, if an empty shell is just afloat in water, any break in the shell, however small, will be sufficient to cause it to sink. A ship is neither a solid log nor an empty shell, but is something between the two. A ship is a shell, inside of which are all kinds of fittings, such as the structural parts, the passenger equipment, and the

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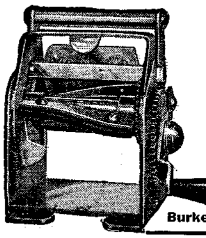

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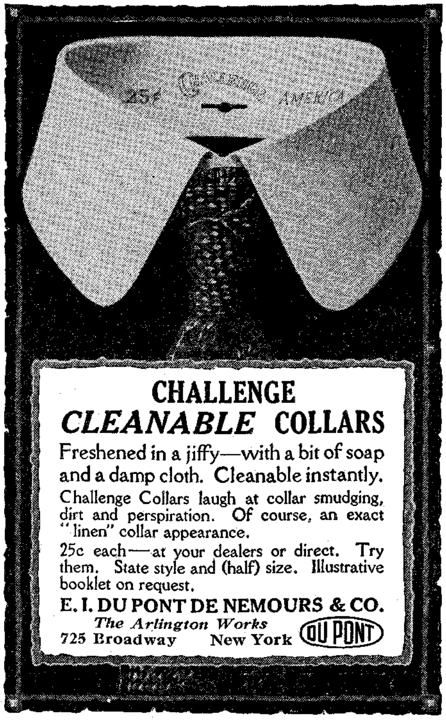

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> cargo. Every ship floats with a certain amount of reserve buoyancy, and if at any time that reserve buoyancy is destroyed the vessel is bound to founder. In the ordinary way, if some of this reserve of buoyancy is lost, the remainder will keep the vessel afloat. It follows, therefore, that any vessel can stand a certain amount of damage without being sunk. It would be *theoretically possible to fill* a ship throughout with some buoyant material so that it would be almost impossible to sink her. All ships, however, are built to perform certain functions, and the space inside them is not available for the carriage of buoyant material. In the older battleships the expedient of filling certain spaces with buoyant material was actually adopted, the forward compartments of these vessels being filled in this way. It is for this reason that cargo vessels have a better chance of surviving damage than passenger vessels, since the cargo itself is, generally speaking, of buoyant material, whereas there is very little material in the passenger spaces which contribute to the buoyancy.
>
> As it is not possible to fill a ship with buoyant material, the next best thing is to subdivide her by water-tight divisions, so that any damage received to the shell is limited in extent. There are, however, drawbacks to this expedient. Even in a war-ship the spaces can not be made indefinitely small, and in a merchant-ship they must of necessity be large if the vessel is to be a good commercial venture. It is put forward from time to time by inventors and others that the space between the frames and the beams under the decks should be filled with buoyant air-tight vessels. Such an arrangement is doomed to failure from the start. If the shell of a ship receives damage either by explosion of a mine or torpedo, or from collision with another ship, any such air-tight vessels would be destroyed if placed between the frames. Further, the air-tight spaces that did remain intact would be of use only in the compartment or compartments which were flooded. Calculation shows that the filling of the spaces between the frames and beams would give buoyancy to the ship only to the extent of about 5 to 10 per cent. of the volume of the compartment so treated. Deductions must be made from this for the air-tight compartments destroyed, as already pointed out, so that the contribution to the buoyancy of the ship would be very small.
>
> Adequate water-tight subdivision is undoubtedly the best method to adopt, but even this must be very carefully worked in conjunction with the other properties of the ship, such as heeling fore and aft and transversely. In any case, it seems out of the range of practical politics to subdivide merchant vessels adequately in this way unless in the extreme case special vessels should be set apart for carrying passengers only to the exclusion of cargo, the cargo being carried in vessels specially adapted for the purpose, with no passengers. But even such vessels would survive only moderate damage.
>
> The attitude now taken up by all responsible naval architects is a recognition of the fact that it is possible to sink any ship, provided the damage is extensive enough, and that the only reasonable course to pursue is to take precautions so that a vessel will not be easily sunk by moderate damage. There is one aspect of this matter, however, which does not yet appear to have received the attention it deserves. The usual method of procedure is so to subdivide a ship that, when she has received damage to a certain extent, which is usually arbitrary, she will have sufficient reserve of buoyancy to withstand it. It does not follow that this in itself is sufficient. Another important consideration is the stability of the ship when undamaged and the amount of stability she will lose on receiving damage.

The writer devotes considerable space to this question. It is possible so to build the water-tight compartments of a vessel that when water is admitted to one of these, she will capsize, altho she will not sink. This has not infrequently happened. "It is safe to say," the writer concludes, "that the question of unsinkability of ships is closely connected with their stability, and that in the future ships will be relatively wider than in the past."

On the other hand, an American shipbuilding expert, J. Bernard Walker, asserts that the "unsinkable" ship is a possibility. Apparently his definition of the term is "difficult to sink" or "unlikely to sink"; so he is really not at serious odds with the *Times's* expert. He writes in *The Scientific American* (New York, August 18):

> Is it possible to build an unsinkable ship? It certainly is; for over half a century ago Brunel produced in the *Great Eastern* a ship which was more entitled to be called "unsinkable" than any merchant-ship which has been built from that time to this. Brunel was a technical genius. . . . *Great Eastern* was a magnificent ship, and she was built so well that, outside of the Navy, there never has been a ship that could compare with her for protection against sinking. So good was she that on one of her early voyages to New York, she ran on the reefs at Montauk, tearing a hole in her bottom ten feet wide by eighty feet long, and yet steamed safely down the Sound, anchored in Hempstead Harbor, and was there repaired by the caisson method without going into dry dock. . . .
>
> From that date, 1858, to the present time there has been a steady deterioration in the protective elements of merchant-ships. Brunel built his famous liner on the "safety-first" principle. Since that time the commercial man, who is rarely an idealist, and generally very much the other way, has thrown out, one by one, those safety elements which Brunel incorporated in his ship, until to-day the chance of a ship surviving a heavy collision or the blow of a torpedo is about one in one hundred.
>
> The naval constructors of the United States Navy have worked out a system of construction involving elaborately subdivided torpedo-defense spaces, which is so effective that they are willing to guarantee and apply the system to merchant construction. They believe that they can turn out merchant-ships that would be proof against sinking by the torpedo. . . .
>
> We have given some thought to this matter and submit, merely as a study, the accompanying . . . plan of a freighter designed to pass through the submarine zone.
>
> To begin with, we have omitted the double skin—this for the reason that both skins would be burst in by a modern

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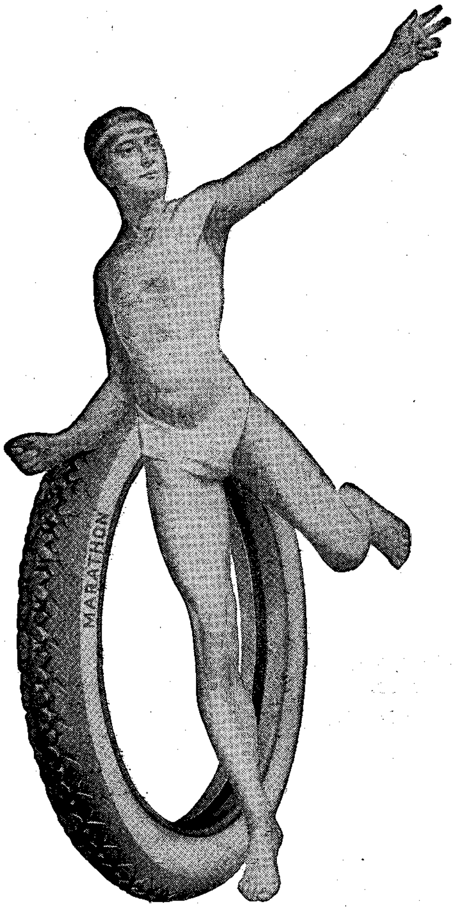

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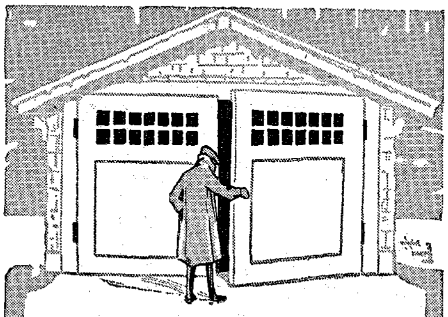

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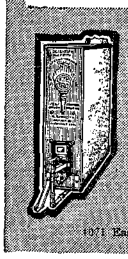

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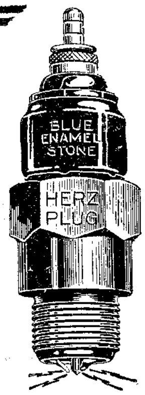

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torpedo and the inner skin would merely furnish an additional number of flying fragments, to be carried under high velocity into the ship. The principle adopted is that of numerous transverse bulkheads, carried up to the upper or main deck of the ship, which deck is of steel and built thoroughly water-tight. The transverse bulkheading would be located very much closer together than the present practise—25 feet apart in vessels of 4,000 to 7,000 tons, the widths increasing proportionately to the increase in size of the ship. . . . . . .

It is our belief that a ship built along these lines with doorless bulkheads, with light hatches, and vent chambers that would be blown open, allowing the escape of the gases, could withstand torpedo attack and receive one, and possibly two, torpedoes without necessarily going to the bottom.

AN UNDRAWN SWORD IN BRITAIN

TIGHT LOCKED in the vaults of the Bank of England is a powerful weapon against the Kaiser, which it is said he keenly dreads, but which thus far England has not produced against him, in spite of the pressure which has been brought to bear upon her. It is a question of honor that saves him, the honor of the Bank. This weapon, according to an account given in the New York *Evening Sun* by La Marquise de Fontenoy, is the manuscript of the third and most interesting volume of the memoirs of the Iron Chancellor—"his posthumous revenge upon the Kaiser." *The Sun* says:

> It may be recalled that Bismarck died full of the most bitter and savage resentment against the Kaiser; a resentment carefully fanned by the old princess and by all his entourage. He had a vitriolic tongue and a still more vitriolic pen, and it is known that he did not spare the Emperor in his final reminiscences.

In the unpublished volume are related with all the bitterness engendered by Bismarck's forced retirement the events in connection with the illness of Emperor Frederick, the vain attempts to eliminate that ill-fated monarch from the succession, his brief reign, and the first few years of the present Emperor's rule. The story of the Kaiser's differences with his mother over the disposal of his father's diaries and the details of Bismarck's own dismissal from office are set forth. The memoirs would have been published in their writer's lifetime had not the Emperor threatened dire penalties to the author in the event of its appearance, and so—

> The old Chancellor, fearing that the Kaiser might proceed to the length of ordering the seizure not only of his manuscripts but of all his papers, correspondence, and documents at Friedrichsruhe, managed, tho not without difficulty, to smuggle the manuscript of the third volume and his most precious papers out of the country and over to London, where they have been lodged ever since in the Bank of England.

In a similar manner, after the Iron Chancellor's death, his sons were warned that the memoirs were not to be published, and all the heirs are now bound by a solemn pledge that the volume shall remain in the Bank of England and shall not be published during William's life. The Kaiser endeavored to obtain from them the surrender of the manuscript, but in this he failed. *The Sun* continues:

> The memoirs are said to contain revelations concerning the Kaiser, both prior and subsequent to his accession to the throne, which would place him in so odious a light in the eyes of the house of Hapsburg and of the Dual Empire generally that the alliance between Berlin and Vienna could not but be gravely affected thereby. And it is this consideration that is being prest upon the British Government.
>
> The memoirs reveal so much double dealing at the expense of Austria, such ambitious designs, exprest in writing, to supplant the Hapsburgs in the rulership of the Dual Empire, such a Prussian contempt for Hapsburgs and for the Austrians, for the Slav races subject to Emperor Charles's rule, that the Kaiser would never dare to show his face again at Vienna.
>
> What probably William dreads even still more are the revelations concerning his incredibly unfilial conduct toward both his parents.
>
> I may add that nowhere would the confiscation of these memoirs by the British Government and their publication create greater satisfaction than in Germany, where the cult of Bismarck grows rather than diminishes with years, especially since the beginning of the present war, and where his relatives and his admirers all look for the day when by the publication of these reminiscences the Iron Chancellor's name will be righted in the eyes of the world.
>
> Students of history all over the world look with interest for the publication of this third volume of Bismarck's memoirs and correspondence so dreaded by the Kaiser and are gratified to know that the documents in question have escaped the fate of the equally frank, disconcerting, and voluminous diaries of his own father, the late Emperior Frederick. These other diaries, covering the entire period from 1860 to 1888, were smuggled over to England while Emperor Frederick lay dying—at his request and in obedience to his instructions—by his consort, being carried away, it was said, by members of the suite of old Queen Victoria when she visited Berlin to take a last farewell of that son-in-law whom she used always to describe as "unser Fritz" and to whom she was deeply devoted. Emperor William was unaware of this removal of the diaries, and the very moment that his father had breathed his last at Potsdam he caused the entire palace to be surrounded with a cordon of troops to prevent the diaries from being carried off. He started a relentless search with a view to their seizure. His abominable treatment of his mother during the following months was due to the knowledge that she had frustrated his designs. She claimed them as her private property, and asserted her right to publish them if it seemed to her necessary to defend her husband's memory against the insinuations of her son's entourage. It was only through Queen Victoria's mediation, which the Kaiser invoked, that

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Ella Connolly Johnson

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"I am a business woman. I like to be well shod. Being a large woman and much on my feet, I find my shoe-bill a heavy one indeed, for good-looking shoes are expensive and last such a short time.

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(Signed) ELLA CONNOLLY JOHNSON.

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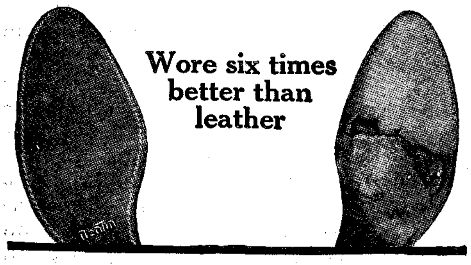

Neōlin Sole, to the left, wore one-sixth through on one foot of experimenter.

Leather Sole, to the right, wore clean through on other foot of experimenter.

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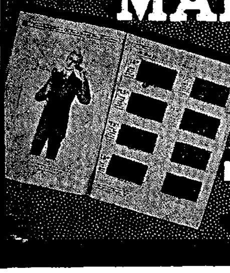

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Empress Frederick was eventually induced to have them brought back from England to Germany and to surrender them to her son, who promptly destroyed them to avoid further risk.

It is said that if the British Government has not yet proceeded to publish the Bismarck documents now in the possession of the Bank of England, it is owing to the protests of the bank. Its directors are said to fear that in the event of the Government making use of its authority to seize the documents for political purposes, the confidence reposed at home, and especially abroad, in the bank as a fiduciary institution would be impaired. Foreign rulers, foreign Governments, Latin-American dictators, capitalists from China, from the Orient, and other parts of the earth have always felt that the one place in the world where their riches would be safe and secure from all seizure was in the vaults of the Bank of England, the safest refuge on the face of the globe. The directors hold that the fame of the bank as such would be injuriously affected were it forced to surrender to the Government the memoirs and papers of Prince Bismarck, even tho they be in every sense of the word enemy property.

A NEW JOB FOR ENGINEERS

THE Commission Form of Government with a city manager, has opened very large opportunities in the field of engineering. The city manager's job is distinctly one for an engineer, and a large proportion of the managers now in office are members of this profession, according to Gaylord C. Cummins, city manager of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Cummins writes in *The Cornell Civil Engineer,* and our quotations are from a full abstract printed by *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, July 25). The field of public service, says Mr. Cummins, has had little attraction, until recently, for the ambitious engineer. Men of his stamp have been necessities in city administration, but they have always been subordinates. Now the engineer suddenly is given an opportunity to step into the first place in a plan of administration designed to apply the principles of private business to public service. Our cities are to be given a purely business administration, and the engineer is the man who has been selected to control it. Says Mr. Cummins:

> The engineering profession seems to be the preferred field from which to take city managers, and this is not at all surprizing when it is appreciated that fully 75 per cent. of municipal problems are engineering problems, speaking of engineering in its broader sense.
>
> A city manager must be primarily an executive; his previous training and experience are worth nothing without that qualification. Unquestionably an engineer is very much better fitted for such a position than a man with any other training. A non-technical man can cope with the problems of organization, finance, and social service, but he can not work into the technical questions which form so large a part of his work, and must take some one's

word for everything in that line. An engineer—and again I speak of engineering in its broad sense—has a grasp of the technical questions involved, must have a good idea of organization if his experience has been at all broad, and must have a knowledge of the general principles of finance and accounting if he has been in responsible charge of work. The only field in which he is entirely new is that of social service, and the fact is indisputable that greater advances have been made along social lines in cities managed by engineers within a few years than had been made in them during the preceding twenty. Certainly, other things being equal, the man with a technical training is to be preferred as city manager.

The openings in this field for the younger man are in the smaller cities and towns. A large number of towns from 3,000 up are taking up the city-manager plan, and a man who handles the problems of such a place successfully can look forward to rapid promotion to larger towns, as there is a lack of men of experience in this line, and a man who has been under the load and obtained results is sure of abundant opportunity to advance. . . . . . .

The young man who wishes to get into this field must take a broad view of engineering; he must keep in touch with many things outside the strictly technical field; he should, if possible, get into municipal work as a subordinate for a time, find out whether or not he can handle men, and broaden his knowledge in every possible way along the lines of municipal government.

Then when an opening as city manager for a small town presents itself he will be in a position to apply—and, remember, apply in person—and thus get his start in the field.

This is the most promising field for engineers at the present time and has unlimited possibilities. A young man can not do better than take up as a life-work the profession of public administration. It entails many sacrifices, because your time is never your own; it means unjust and unfair criticism, but the public is learning to appreciate honest and efficient service, and the pleasure of untangling some awful mess in local misgovernment, and making it into an efficient machine for rendering service, is worth every sacrifice made.

Hammock Hours.—Dr. L. O. Howard, of "typhoid-fly" fame, told this fly story:

"A Washington man went for his vacation to a fly-haunted hotel in Connecticut. There was a hammock in the grove behind the hotel, and one afternoon our friend climbed into it with pipe and book. But the flies tormented him unmercifully, so he climbed out again in disgust.

"'Look here, landlord,' he complained, as he entered the office, 'what's the good of a hammock in such a fly-ridden spot as that grove?'

"'Oh,' said the landlord, 'you didn't use the hammock during hammock hours.'

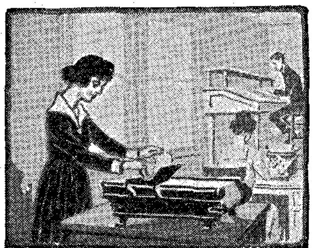
"'What are hammock hours?' asked the guest.

"'Twelve to two, sir,' said the landlord. 'You'll find no flies in the grove then, sir.'

"'And why not?' demanded the puzzled guest.

"'Because,' said the landlord, '12 to 2 is dinner, and they're all in the dining-room then.'"—*Exchange*.

With Workers Scarce—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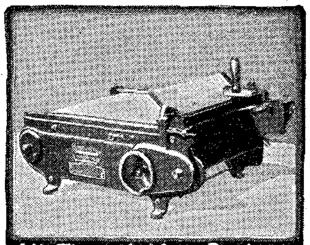
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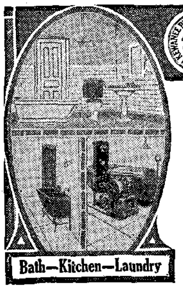
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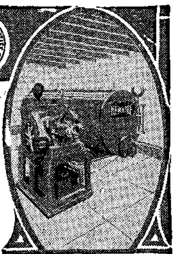
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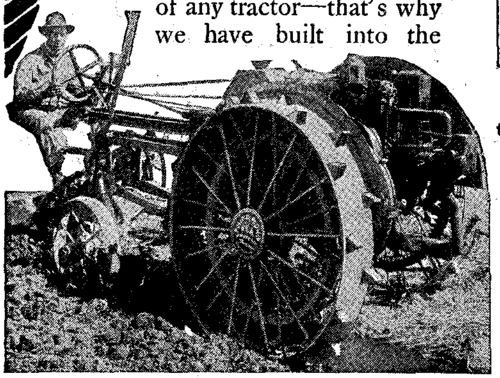

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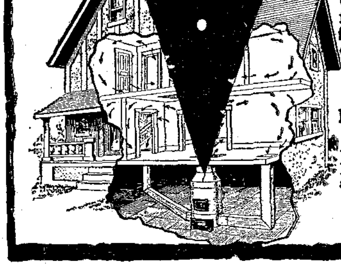

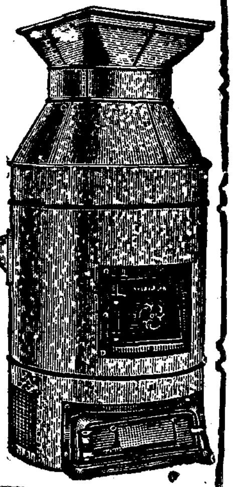

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An Irish Solution.—PROFESSOR—"Pat, tell me, now, what is your solution to the world problem?"

PAT—"Well, sor, I think we should have a world democracy—with an Irishman for king!"—*Life.*

The Real Broadway.—"What is the name of this street?"

"This is Broadway," replied the proud citizen of Dubbsville.

"Ah! Named in honor of the famous thoroughfare, I presume?"

"Why, sir, this is the famous thoroughfare!"—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

As the Germans See Us.—An official who has scrutinized the reports made by German diplomatic representatives to their Government before the declaration of war furnishes this extract from one of them:

"The Americans are very rough. If you call one of them a liar he does not argue the matter after the manner of a German gentleman, but brutally knocks you down. The Americans have absolutely no *Kultur.*"—*New York World.*

Overlooked His Periods.—A Philadelphia divine was entertaining a couple of clergymen from New York at dinner. The guests spoke in praise of a sermon their host had delivered the Sunday before.

The host's son was at the table and one of the New York clergymen said to him:

"My lad, what did you think of your father's sermon?"

"I guess it was pretty good," said the boy, "but there were three mighty fine places where he could have stopt."—*Chicago Herald.*

Too Long a Shot.—Benjamin Birdie, the famous jockey, was taken suddenly ill, and the trainer advised him to visit a doctor in the town.

"He'll put you right in a jiffy," he said.

The same evening he found Benjamin lying curled up in the stables, kicking his legs about in agony.

"Hello, Benny! Haven't you been to the doctor?"

"Yes."

"Well, didn't he do you any good?"

"I didn't go in. When I got to his house there was a brass plate on his door—'Dr. Kurem. Ten to one'—I wasn't going to monkey with a long shot like that!"—*New York Globe.*

Didn't Hold a Grudge.—A factory-owner with whom we are pleasantly acquainted called us up to tell us of an old employee who came into the office and asked for a day off.

"I guess we can manage it, Pete," says the boss, "tho we are mighty short-handed these days. What do you want to get off for?"

"Ay vant to get married," blushed Pete, who is by way of being a Scandinavian.

"Married? Why, look here—it was only a couple of months ago that you wanted to get off because your wife was dead!"

"Yas, ay gess so."

"And you want to get married again, with your wife only two months dead."

"Yas. Ay ain't ban hold no grudge long."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Not Mean Enough.—The father of a certain charming girl is well known in this town as "a very tight old gentleman." When dad recently received a young man, who for some time had been "paying attention" to the daughter, it was the old gentleman who made the first observation:

"Huh! So you want to marry my daughter, eh?"

"Yes, sir; very much, indeed."

"Um—let me see. Can you support her in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

"I can, sir," said the young man, "but I am not mean enough to do it."—*The Lamb.*

Knickerbocker Prerógatives. — Little Sydney had reached the mature age of three and was about to discard petticoats for the more manly raiment of knickerbockers. The mother had determined to make the occasion a memorable one. The breakfast-table was laden with good things when the newly breeched infant was led into the room.

"Ah!" exclaimed the proud mother, "now you are a little man!"

Sydney was in ecstasies. Displaying his garments to their full advantage, he edged close to his mother and whispered, "Can I call pa Bill now?"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*

The Household I Am

I am the tub of the universe,
The predicament of the moment,
The jewel in the contractor's crown,
The crimp in the pay-envelop.
I am the friend of the wasteful cook,
The nigger in the wood-pile,
The little thing to look for,
The large thing to find.
I am greater than a hundred howitzers,
And ten army corps,
And Josephus Daniels.
I am the difference between winning and
losing.
I am the reason why.
I am the garbage-pail. —*Life.*

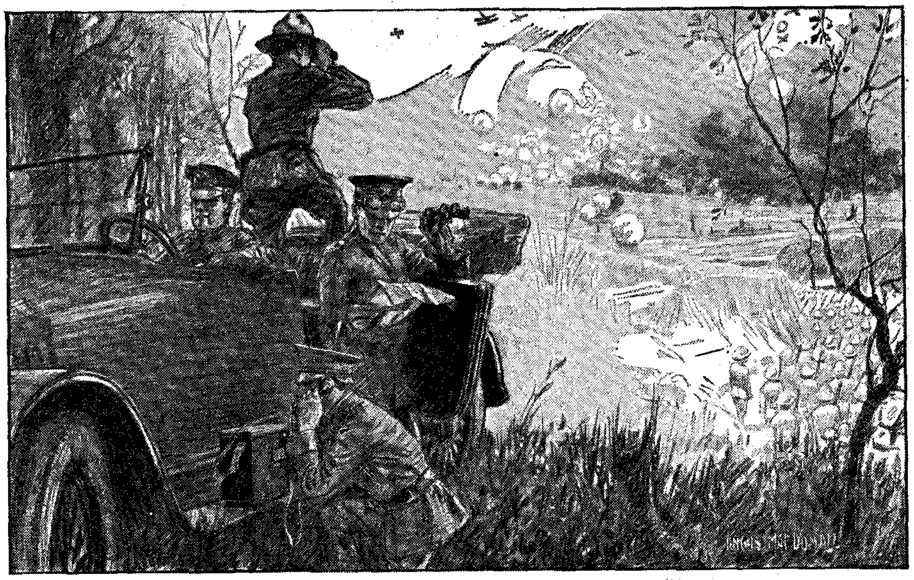
A State of Preparedness.—"This is no time to talk peace," declared Representative Thomas Heflin, of Alabama. "Rather it is the time to keep on preparing. Germany dragged us into this war against our will, and now that we are in it we have to go through with it. We can win this war in a year beyond doubt, but we have got to keep going. The United States is in pretty good shape now, and there is no reason why we should talk peace.

"There was an old fellow down in north Alabama and out in the mountains; he kept his jug in the hole of a log. He would go down at sundown to take a swig of mountain dew—mountain dew that had never been humiliated by a revenue officer nor insulted by a green stamp. He drank that liquid concoction that came fresh from the heart of the corn, and he glowed. One evening while he was letting the good liquor trickle down his throat he felt something touch his foot. He looked down and saw a big rattlesnake coiled ready to strike.

"The old fellow took another swig of the corn, and in defiance he swept that snake with his eyes.

"'Strike, dern you, strike, you will never find me better prepared.'

"That's the way I feel about the present situation."—*Washington Post.*



Courier of Soldier and Civilian

Our troops are now on the firing line in France. While at home every instrumentality of our government and private industry is being urged at top speed to insure victory. The telephone is in universal demand as courier, bringing to the front men and the materials of war.

From the farms the telephone courier brings foodstuffs; from the mines the telephone courier calls forth metals; from the factories this courier gathers manufactured products. The telephone courier leads troop and supply trains to the front; summons fighting flotillas and transports; and, in fact, leads practically every contributing unit of supply to the firing line.

At such a time, when the government is straining at its task and every industry is loyally contributing its energy, this national courier is constantly being used to call up the reserves. It is at the base of every contributing activity.

The right of way must be given to the military for the direction of troops and to the government for the marshaling of endless supplies. To do this, and also to make the telephone serve all other needs, both patriotic and private, all must economize.

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

August 30.—New York City witnesses the largest military parade in its history as 25,000 Guardsmen departing for camps are cheered by millions.

Contracts for three Government-owned shipyards are completed for building 200 steel merchant vessels, Washington announces.

The Navy Department reports that Admiral Sims's war-craft have sunk a number of enemy *U*-boats by ingeniously contrived depth charges.

President Wilson announces a price of $2.20 for No. 1 Northern wheat at Chicago.

Ground is broken at Charleston, W. Va., by Secretary of the Navy Daniels for the first Government-owned armor-plate and projectile plant.

August 31.—Subscriptions to the new Liberty Loan will be opened not later than October 1, Secretary McAdoo announces.

September 1.—The proposed amendment to the Revenue Bill, providing for an 80 per cent. levy on war-profits, is defeated in the Senate by a vote of 62 to 17.

One negro is seriously hurt and several are injured in a clash with the Kentucky National Guard at the annual negro fair in Lexington.

General Pershing moves from his Paris headquarters to the region that has been turned over by the French Government for the mobilization and training of the American troops.

Official announcement is made in Washington that one-third of the small arms ammunition sent over with the Pershing force is defective, due to the use of impure domestic potassium chlorate in the primers. New supplies have been forwarded, altho the force, it is stated, is equipped with ammunition far in excess of the ordinary supply.

The Exports Board refuses to release twenty-seven Dutch steamers that have been loaded for weeks with grain and fodder, on the ground that much of it has deteriorated, and also because of the present uncertainty of the size of this year's American crop.

September 2.—For four hours the American troops in their French camp are given their baptism of fire in sham battle in the trenches. Nine batteries of French artillery fire thousands of shells over the heads of the Americans to accustom them to the roar of the guns and the explosions.

It is announced in Philadelphia that former Mayor McClellan of New York City and 146 other well-known men in professional and industrial life are on duty at the Frankford Arsenal as reserve officers of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army.

September 3.—Senator La Follette's proposed 70 per cent. war-tax is defeated by a vote of 55 to 20, and the 65 per cent. levy by 53 to 17.

Brigadier-General Crozier asks that a board be appointed to investigate the supply of defective cartridges sent to the American forces in France.

Elihu Root urges the American Bar Association to exert every influence and power to "sound a cry of alarm" throughout the nation for a successful prosecution of the war.

September 4.—President Wilson heads the soldier and civilian escort in the parade of the 1,400 Washington conscripts. Every member of the President's Cabinet also marched.

September 5.—Secretary of War Baker admits to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that he knew of the defective condition of the small arms ammunition carried by the Pershing forces on May 25, but that the notice to General Pershing was not delivered until August 1.

By a vote of 72 to 7, the Senate adopts the Finance Committee's compromise-schedule on war-profits taxation, providing a total levy of $1,286,000,000.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

August 30.—London reports that war-observers declare that German weakness is revealed in her man-power, and General Maurice announces that a great battle is imminent.

August 31.—Lord Cecil, English Minister of Blockade, indorses President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposals and states that he is certain that no further response will be necessary on the part of the Allies.

It is announced from Italian headquarters that General Cadorna's troops have advanced eastward about two miles after forcing the Isonzo. Prisoners numbering 636 and five machine guns are captured.

September 1.—The French strike a hard blow on the Aisne front, going through the German lines for a depth of 300 yards on a mile front, holding their positions after resisting three fierce assaults. One hundred and fifty German prisoners and several guns are sent to the rear.

The Italian War Office announces that heavy counter-attacks by the Austrians are successfully repulsed and the number of Austrian prisoners is increased to 27,302, including 720 officers.

September 2.—The Italians extend their positions in the Brestovizza Valley and on the Carso, the War Office announces, taking additional prisoners and guns. Austrian official communications announce that Trieste is again bombarded by Italian airmen.

September 3.—Austrian losses in the fighting in the Italian thrust toward Trieste was 125,000 men, according to dispatches received by the Italian Embassy at Washington. The Austrian resistance is reported to be determined but vain.

September 4.—Unconfirmed advices to the London Daily *Mail* say that the Italians have captured Monte San Gabriele.

September 5.—London announces that eleven persons were killed and 49 injured in the latest air-raid on England.

Following is the weekly summary of the British merchantmen sunk by mines or submarines: Arrivals, 2,384; sailings, 2,432. Merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk, including two previously, 20; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 3. Five merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

September 1.—President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note is published

"I Thought I'd Bought a Phonograph I Find I've Bought a Voice"

A Man's Experience with the
AEOLIAN-VOCALION
The Remarkable New Phonograph

IT was only a phonograph that I set out to buy—a machine that would sing songs for me and play brass band pieces, and that the children could dance to.

Of course, I wanted the best my money would buy and I looked at many. Except for my wife I probably would have bought one of the first three we saw—they were all well-known and sounded good, if pretty much alike.

But she had other ideas and, as I thought at the time, wanted to "shop" far too thoroughly. Now I bless her for her persistence.

While she really knows music and I don't pretend to, I knew as well as she when we came to the phonograph that we were going to buy.

Tone and Appearance

It was a newer instrument than the others, but that was off-set by the reputation of the house that made it. I knew that The Aeolian Company was at the top of the music industry and had a wonderful name for building fine instruments.

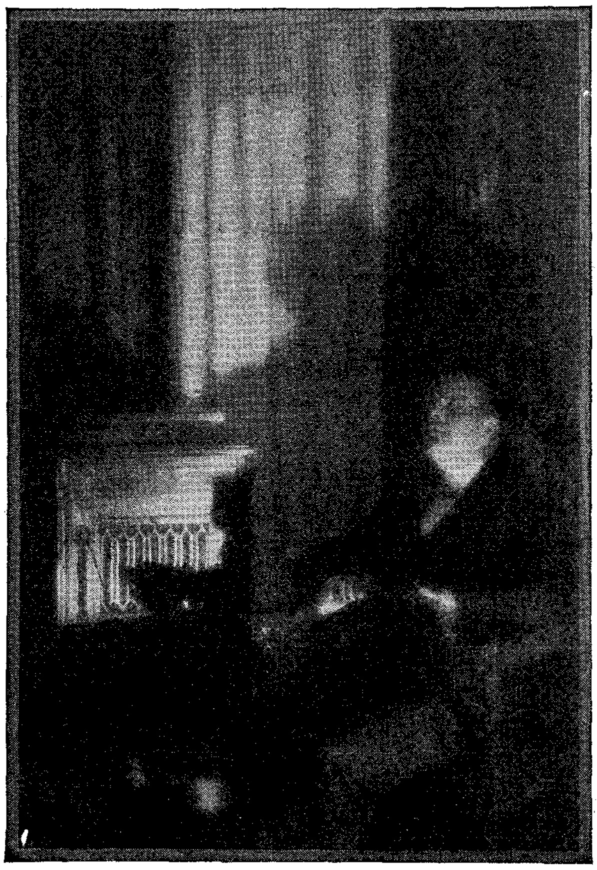
But the Aeolian-Vocalion sold itself the moment we saw it and heard the first record.

It was better-looking—had better lines and finer finish. A small matter to some people, perhaps, but we like nice things.

And it had a lot better tone. We looked at each other and both nodded almost with the first notes. There was very little, if any, "phonograph quality" to it. It sounded deeper and fuller and freer than the rest had.

The difference in its singing appealed to me particularly; sounded far more natural. My wife said its playing of different instruments was simply amazing, though I wasn't critic enough to be amazed.

Any way, we bought the instrument on its tone, with some thought of its appearance, *but we practically ignored the greatest thing about it—the Graduola.*



"Here I was singing. Not with my own voice of course, but with my own spirit—my own feeling . . . . ."

The Wonderful Graduola

It was four days after the Vocalion came to the house before I touched the Graduola. I didn't really see any use in it. What was the idea of trying to improve on its singing and playing of people who knew how?

The thing was so simple and so easy, however, that one night I remembered what the salesman said about not really changing their singing—just making the record sound more as they sing when not making records and about putting in the little variations they themselves put in each time they sing. So I tried it.

I was awkward at first—made the changes from soft and loud too abruptly. Then it became easier and I began to sense a little of the fascination of using the device.

I got out all the song records we had—those I'd selected and those my wife had. With each one I became more interested, more engrossed and thrilled.

It was wonderful. I've always loved singing. One of the real regrets of my life has been that I have neither voice nor ability with any musical instrument.

Personal Expression

And here I was singing. Not with my own voice, of course, *but with my own spirit—my own feeling*:—just as Svengali sang, using Trilby's voice and as an orchestra leader plays, using the different players as mediums to express *his* ideas.

Moreover, ignorant as I am about music, as soon as I got the knack of the Graduola I didn't hurt the records at all—I *improved* them—made them sound more *living*, with more changing "lights" and "shadows" as it were. Wife says that's because you can't change the real interpretation—the tempo and phrasing—but just the tone-color, whatever that means.

Anyway, I played 'till three o'clock that morning and I've hardly missed a half hour or so any evening since.

The Aeolian-Vocalion is great and I love it. It's done me good and really given me a new interest in life.

I've sold dozens to my friends. They mention other phonographs and I say, "Yes, they are alright, but you just come and spend an evening with me and I'll show you something that's a whole lot better than a phonograph. *I'll sing for you.*"

Though they look a little scared at that and sometimes I have to go get them in my car, the result is always the same. Even when they have a phonograph already, they trade it in and The Aeolian Company books another order.

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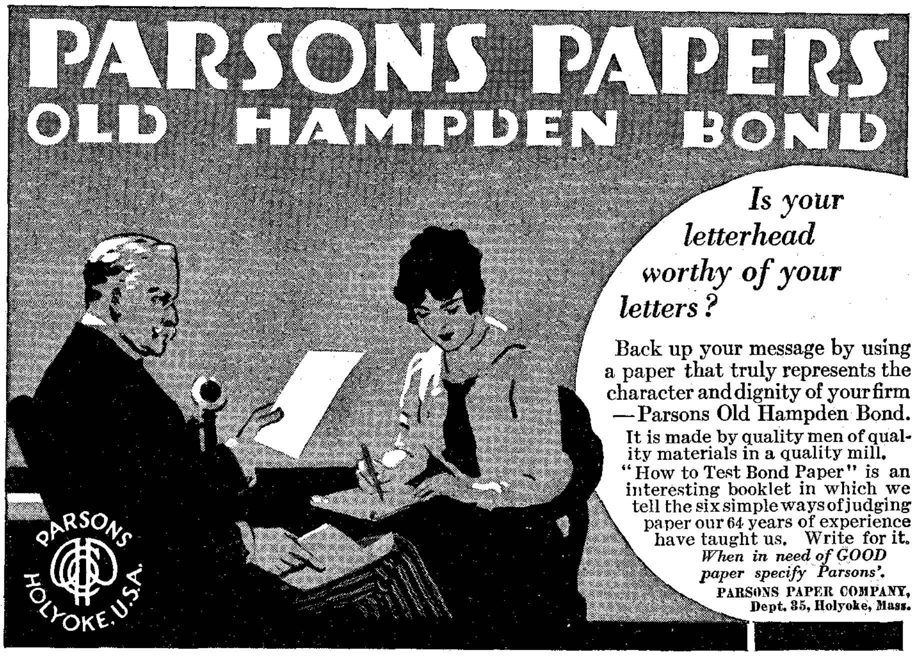

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generally by the Berlin newspapers and bitterly denounced by the press editorially.

September 2.—The German drive against Riga is resumed. Russian counter-attacks are repulsed and the Dvina River crossed fifteen miles southeast of the city.

London announces a German air-raid at night on the English coast. The casualties are said to be small.

Reports received in Amsterdam state that the Germans are seriously considering the evacuation of the coast region of Belgium before winter.

September 3.—A report from Amsterdam states that the next session of the German Reichstag will be devoted exclusively to the consideration of peace, and it is predicted that the Government will yield to the majority with a view to negotiations before Christmas.

Riga falls to the German troops and the Russians flee in disorder, London dispatches report.

The Germans claim gains in violent attacks along the Aisne, between Cerny and Hurtebise.

September 4.—According to dispatches received in London, the Germans are preparing to evacuate western Flanders and retire on a new line from Thourout to Courtrai, thus quitting 200 square miles fronting the British positions.

The Russian troops continue their retreat from Riga while the Germans shell the villages on the gulf. Any offensive movement on Petrograd, a Russian military critic announces, will be checked by the rainy season, even if it is not met with serious resistance by the Russians.

Another air-raid on London late at night is reported. The damage is not yet known. In the raid on Monday night 107 persons were killed at Chatham and 86 injured.

RUSSIA

September 1.—Because their demands have not been granted, engineers on all trains, except military and Red Cross, have stopt work, Petrograd reports. Efforts to restore the morale of the troops are said to be meeting with little success.

September 2.—Petrograd announces the discovery of a counter-revolutionary plot and scores of arrests are made. Army committees in Moscow demand the merciless suppression of the movement, and Premier Kerensky is conducting an investigation.

September 5.—Mlle. Margaret Hitrovo and Madame Hitrovo, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the former Czar, and Grand Duke Paul, and their wives are under arrest as leaders in the conspiracy to restore the Russian autocracy. Minister of Justice Yaroudny is said to have resigned as a result of the displeasure of Premier Kerensky because he had not discovered the plot.

DOMESTIC

August 30.—Leaders of the New York Brotherhood Welfare Association, including Miss Florence Margolies and her secretary and stenographer, are driven out of Hudson, Wis., by a mob. This action followed plans of the People's Peace Council to meet in Hudson.

The Government opens its fight against the so-called motor-accessory trust by filing with the Federal Court in New York indictments against twenty-one men and 17 corporations.

New York State suffragists in convention at Saratoga condemn the harassment of the Government by pickets at this time of great stress.

August 31.—In declining to be a candidate for Mayor of New York against Judge John F. Hylan, William R. Hearst bitterly denounces Mayor Mitchel.

Denied a meeting-place in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, the delegates of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Freedom arrive in Chicago.

Federal Judge Boyd declares the Keating-Owen child-labor law unconstitutional. The law, which becomes effective on September 1, prohibits the employment of any child under fourteen in any factory or mill whose products are to be shipped in interstate commerce.

September 1.—The police of Chicago break up the meeting of the People's Council of America and the delegates move on to New York.

Friends of Irish Freedom, after tying up traffic again on Broadway and hooting Mayor Mitchel and England, are dispersed by the police.

September 2.—The Committee on International Law of the American Bar Association condemns German methods in the war as "gross violations of settled rules."

Donald B. MacMillan declares that the days of dogs and sledges in the arctic are passed, and that the next trip will be made by air-ship.

September 3.—Colonel Roosevelt becomes an editorial writer on the Kansas City *Star*, and will wire his comment to the paper from his home in the East, the newspaper announces.

The Illinois State Council of Defense discusses action against Mayor Thompson for permitting the meeting of the People's Council of America in defiance of Governor Lowden's orders.

September 5.—On orders from Attorney-General Gregory, United States marshals raid local headquarters of the I. W. W. in many towns and cities, seizing documents and correspondence.

A Shakespearian Blunder.—"Ye think a fine lot of Shakespeare?"

"I do, sir," was the reply.

"An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabbie Burns?"

"Why, there's no comparison between them."

"Maybe, no; but ye tell us it was Shakespeare who wrote 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' Now, Rabbie would never hae sic nonsense as that."

"Nonsense, sir!" thundered the other.

"Ay, just nonsense. Rabbie would hae kent fine that a king or queen either disna ganga to bed wi' a croon on their head. He'd hae kent they hang it over the back o' a chair."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Dark Secret.—"I wonder whether daughter loves that young man or not? She's got us all guessing."

"Seems to be even keeping him in the dark," suggested dad, who had noticed that the gas in the parlor was turned very low.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

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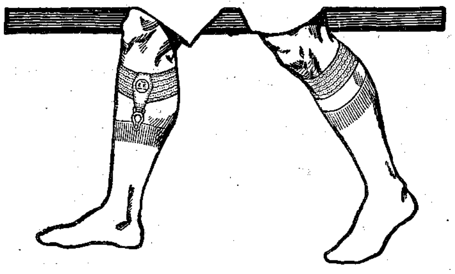

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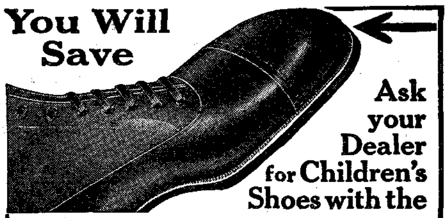

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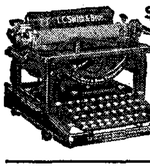

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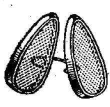

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. E. A.," El Paso, Tex.—"Kindly give the pronunciation of *Gallipoli.*"

Gallipoli is pronounced *ga-lip'o-lī*—*a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *hit*, *o* as in *obey*, *ī* as in *police*.

"E. C. T.," Agricultural College, Miss.—"Is there any state or group of states in Africa called *Barbaria?*"

"Barbary," *not* "Barbaria," is the ancient name of Northern Africa.

"P. D.," Convent, La.—"Why does 'Diego' in Spanish mean 'James' in English? Are they derived from the same word?"

Both "Diego" and "James" are derived from the Latin "Jacobus," and the reason why they take such widely divergent forms is to be found in the totally different genius of the English and Spanish languages.

"G. L. H.," Woodstock, N. B., Can.—"What, and who was *John Brown*, and how, and why his tragic death? I refer to the John Brown of the time of the Rebellion of 1860."

In October, 1859, *John Brown* rose in armed rebellion against slavery. He attacked the armory at Harper's Ferry, Va., took a number of citizens prisoners, and fought against the Virginia and Maryland militia. United States troops, under Col. Robert E. Lee, overpowered him and he was imprisoned at Charlestown, tried for treason and murder, and sentenced to death. He was executed on December 2, 1859.

"G. B. H.," Ellijay, Ga.—"(1) Which is really correct, '*under* the circumstances,' or '*in* the circumstances'? (2) 'Catered *for* the public taste,' or 'Catered *to*, etc.?' (3) Is it ever permissible to use 'kind' distributively, *e.g.*, 'That *kind* of men never *succeed*'? (4) Is this order correct: 'Could have *easily* been achieved'; should it not be, 'Could have been *easily* achieved'?"

(1) Mere situation is expressed by "*in* the circumstances"; action affected is performed "*under* the circumstances." (2) Say, "catered *to*." (3) It is correct to say, "That kind of men never succeeds"; but "Men of that kind never succeed" sounds better. (4) The correct form is, "Could have been *easily* achieved."

"R. L. C.," West Forest Park, Md.—"Can an intransitive verb have an active or passive form? If so, why?"

Dr. Fernald in his "Working Grammar of the English Language," says: "An intransitive verb may acquire transitive force when accompanied by a preposition; as, to *laugh at*, to *attend to*, etc. As transitive forms such combinations may be used in the passive voice; as, The boy *was laughed at*; The matter *will be attended to*."

"T. W. C.," Van Wert, Ohio.—"(1) Which is correct: '*In* or *with* reference to' and why? (2) Also, 'I wish to take this opportunity *of* thanking you, or *to* thank you'?"

(1) Both are equally correct. "*In* reference to" has the sanction of Hooker; "*with* reference to," that of Swift. (2) The correct form is: "I wish to take this opportunity *of thanking* you."

"H. V. V.," Bellington, W. Va.—"(1) Which is correct: 'The minutes *were* or *was* read'? (2) Also, kindly give the plural of *right of way*."

(1) "The minutes *were* read" is correct. (2) Say, "*Rights* of way."

"E. McM.," Winnsboro, S. C.—"Is it possible to say which is the greatest book in all literature, not including the Bible? If so, which is considered the greatest book? Some one said Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables'; another suggested Darwin's 'Origin of Species.' Kindly inform me if you can something about this, and what makes a great book."

It is somewhat difficult to decide as to which is the greatest book in literature, but THE LEXICOGRAPHER thinks that most critics would choose either Homer's "Iliad" or Dante's "Divina Commedia." As to what constitutes greatness in a book depends on its character. In poetry, it is chiefly imaginative power and beauty of

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"A. F. A.," Oakland, Cal.—"Please inform me how to write this sentence correctly: 'Neither of the Mr. (Ellis, Ellis's, Ellises) received a copy of the letter.'"

The correct form is: "Neither of the *Messrs.* Ellis received a copy of the letter."

"J. P. E.," New York City.—"In the sentence, 'Multiply one-third of 12 by one-half itself,' does 'itself' refer to 12, or one-third of 12?"

"Itself" refers to "one-third of 12."

"J. W.," New York City.—"Is the following expression correct: 'a body of woods' (meaning collection of trees)? If correct, is it good form?"

The phrase is inadmissible, as a collection of trees is "a wood," not "a body of woods."

"C. N. C.," Terre Haute, Ind.—"Is it correct to say, 'The nurse reports that the patient passed a more *restful* night'?"

The first definition of *restful* is: "Full of rest; giving rest or repose; as, a *restful* day or scene." Therefore, the use of the word in the sentence cited is quite correct.

"L. L. V.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly advise whether it is correct to say 'Every dealer, jobber, and manufacturer *have* or *has* a vote.'"

The verb in this sense should be in the singular. The sentence is elliptical and, if written in full, would read: "Every dealer has, every jobber has, and every manufacturer has a vote."

"T. S. S.," Annville, Pa.—"In which of Tennyson's poems are these lines?

(1) 'O me! for why is all around us here
As if some lesser god had made the world
And had not force to shape it as he would.'
(2) Whence are these lines?
'Dragons of the prime
That tare each other in their slime.'
(3) What are 'sun-catcher myths'?"

(1) From "The Passing of Arthur" in the "Idylls of the King." (2) From "In Memoriam," stanza lvi. (3) The allusion to "sun-catcher myths" may relate to the belief that was widely spread among the aborigines of North America and New Zealand that the sun is a wild beast whom men have trapped and beaten.

"A. S. H.," Goshen, O.—"In two of the John Hay letters published in *The Harper's Monthly*, I have seen references to 'The Snark'; 'From the Hunting of the Snark': 'I have said it once; I have said it again; when I say it three times, it's true.' Please tell me what this is, and where it may be found."

You will find the quotation which you give is from "The Hunting of the Snark" by Lewis Carroll. The snark is an imaginary animal, the name of which is said to have been derived from *sn* in "snake" and *ark* in "shark."

"C. A.," Macon, Ga.—"Where a short quotation is used at the beginning of a chapter in a book, on a program, or on a menu-card, and the name of the author is given, should quotation-marks be used?"

Quotation-marks are not generally used in quoted matter at the beginning of a chapter in a book, because these are usually set in type that is of smaller size than that of the text of the book. They should, however, be used on a menu-card or program.

"H. F. C.," El Dorado, Ark.—"Is 'The reading of the minutes,' as applied to the proceedings of any formal meeting, correct?"

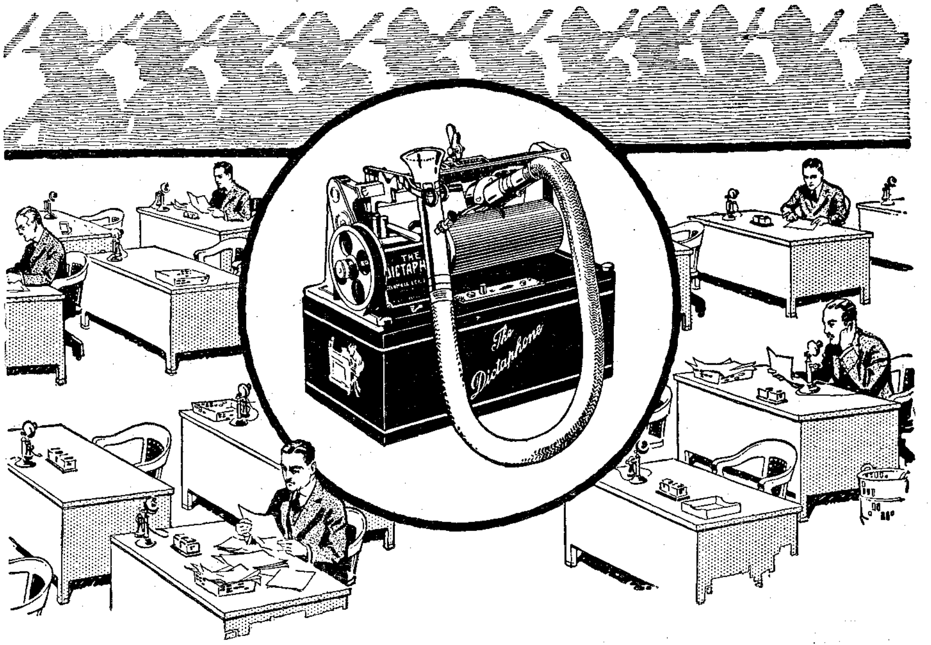
It is.

"H. S. B.," Globe, Ariz.—"Kindly give the derivation of the word *spud*, meaning 'potato.' I first met with the word at Leadville in 1879, and it is in quite universal use in every State of the West, but I have never seen it used east of the Mississippi."

The derivation of the word *spud* is unknown. Originally the word designated a weapon of the dagger class; later a pronged agricultural implement which was used for digging potatoes. In 1851 the word "spuddy" was the nickname given to a seller of bad or inferior potatoes in London (see Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, i, 24 : 2).

"M. E. G.," Hollins, Va.—"Please tell me in what novels Louis XIV. of France figures."

You will find references to Louis XIV. in the "Musketeer" series of Alexandre Dumas, *père*, and in Lytton's "The Duchess de la Vallière."



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al-lay′, 1 a-lē′; 2 ă-lā′, *vt.* [AL-LAYED′; AL-LAY′ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-² + AS. *lecgan*, lay.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

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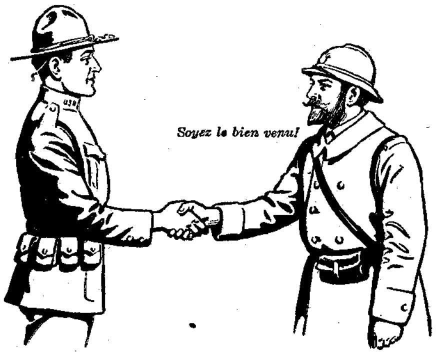
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

OUR FOREIGN TRADE SINCE WE ENTERED THE WAR

According to a compilation made by the National City Bank of New York, exports from the United States to the neutral world have doubled since the beginning of the war, and to the belligerent world they have trebled. Exports to the neutral sections of the world other than those of Europe, in the fiscal year 1917, were $1,838,000,000 against $877,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, while to neutral Europe the total for 1917 was $414,000,000 against $184,000,000 in 1914. This gives a total of exports to the entire neutral world, European and non-European, in 1917, amounting to $2,252,000,000 against $1,061,000,000 in 1914, and of exports to belligerent Europe in 1917 a total of $4,042,000,000 against $1,304,000,000 in 1914. Stated in the form of percentages, the increase in exports to the non-European world was 110 per cent., to the entire neutral world, 112 per cent., and to the belligerent countries of Europe, 210 per cent. "To put into a single sentence the story of our exports in the first three years of the war," the compiler of the statement adds, "one might safely say that the exports to the neutral world doubled and to the belligerent world trebled."

Bradstreet's thinks it significant of the change in point of view which has come to this country since its entry into the war, that these immense totals of foreign trade "have excited only a languid interest." The fact, however, it regards as "natural enough because the country rightly regards the outward movement of its soldiers to take part in the great struggle for world-freedom as of vastly greater interest than the mere export of inert matter, whether of food or of fighting material, which has been a world-wonder for some years past." *Bradstreet's* presents a table showing values in round millions of dollars of imports and exports of merchandise, the total trade in this direction, and the excesses of exports over imports in each of the past ten fiscal years:

(Six Figures Omitted)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Trade Total*	*Excess of Exps.*
1917	$2,659	$6,293	$8,952	$3,634
1916	2,198	4,333	6,531	2,135
1915	1,674	2,768	4,442	1,094
1914	1,894	2,364	4,258	470
1913	1,813	2,465	4,278	652
1912	1,653	2,204	3,857	551
1911	1,527	2,049	3,576	522
1910	1,557	1,745	3,302	188
1909	1,312	1,663	2,975	351
1908	1,194	1,861	3,055	667

The writer notes that imports and exports "alike broke all records in the fiscal year just closed, imports gaining 20 per cent., exports, 45 per cent., and total trade, 37 per cent. over the hitherto high-record preceding year." Moreover, imports were over double those of so recent a year as 1909, while exports were considerably more than double those of 1915, and two and one-half times those of the last year of peace, 1914. Our total trade was double that of 1915, but "the most marvelous feature" was the immense excess of exports over imports, $3,634,000,000, which was "70 per cent. larger than the excess of 1916, over three times that of 1915, and over five times the excess shown in the year of largest excess previous to the war."

The City Bank writer remarked that in the statistics of our foreign trade since we entered the war, the increase with the non-European world occurred in practically all countries and grand divisions. To South America the total was, in 1917, $260,000,000 against $125,000,000 in 1914; to Asia, exclusive of the merchandise sent to Vladivostok for European Russia, $250,000,000 against $113,000,000 in 1914; to Africa, $53,000,000 against $28,000,000; to Oceania, $111,000,000 against $84,000,000; and to our North-American neighbors, $1,164,000,000 in 1917 against $529,000,000 in 1914. The chief gains in exportations to neutral countries outside of Europe occurred in the trade with Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Japan, and India. To Canada the total for 1917 was $788,000,000 against $345,000,000 in 1914; Mexico, $79,000,000 against $39,000,000; Cuba, $179,000,000 against $69,000,000; Argentina, $82,000,000 against $45,000,000; Brazil, $57,000,000 against $30,000,000; Chile $45,000,000 against $17,000,000; China, $37,000,000 against $25,000,000; Japan, $131,000,000 against $51,000,000; and India, $28,000,000 in 1917 against $11,000,000 in 1914. Exports to Australia and New Zealand did not show as great a gain proportionately as to certain other countries, the total for 1917 having been $82,000,000 against $54,000,000 in 1914, tho to British Africa the total for 1917 was $33,000,000 against $19,000,000 in 1914.

The writer found that these countries increased their purchases from the United States "largely by reason of difficulty in obtaining merchandise from Europe, upon which they chiefly relied in the past." South America drew from Germany about $175,000,000 worth of imports in the year before the war and from Austria-Hungary about $10,000,000 worth, for which she had now to look to other countries, while South American imports from Great Britain, which amounted to approximately $250,000,000 in the year before the war, and those from France to approximately $75,000,000, were naturally reduced by war-conditions both as to quantities of merchandise and facilities for transportation. In other sections of the world conditions were similar. As a consequence these countries "have turned to the United States for the material formerly drawn from Europe with the result above named."

THE MONEY THAT OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS SPEND

During the fiscal year 1916, the forty-eight States of our Union paid from their revenues all current expenses and interest and nearly half of their outlays for land, buildings, and other public improvements of a more or less permanent character. When, therefore, we are told that the total governmental costs for all the States exceeded their revenues, it should be remembered, says a writer in *Bradstreet's*, that those costs "included improvements of a nature not ordinarily provided altogether out of current revenues." In twenty-two States the revenues exceeded the total

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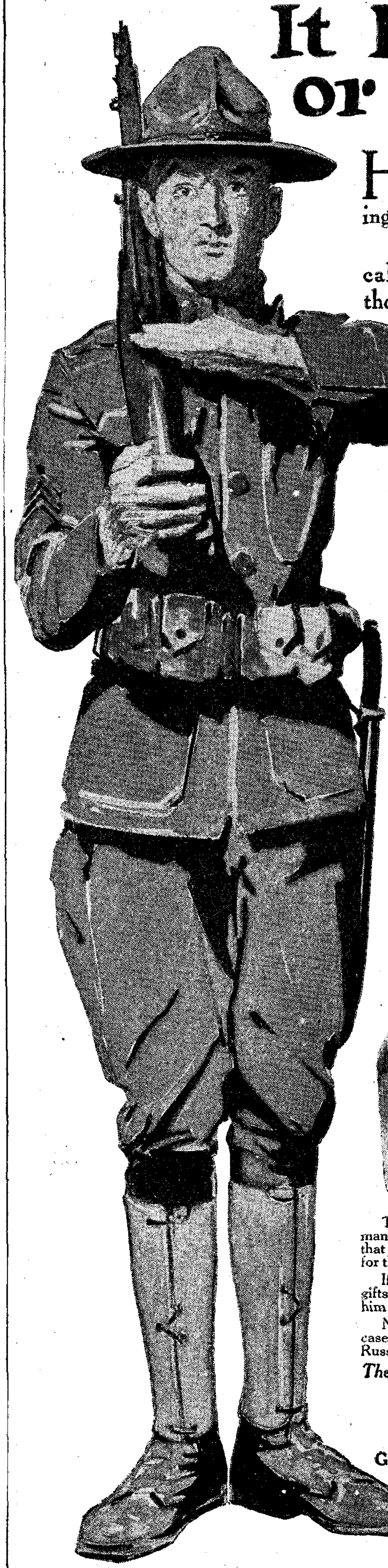

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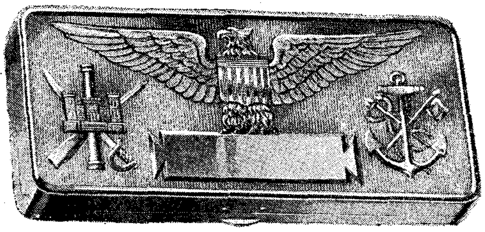

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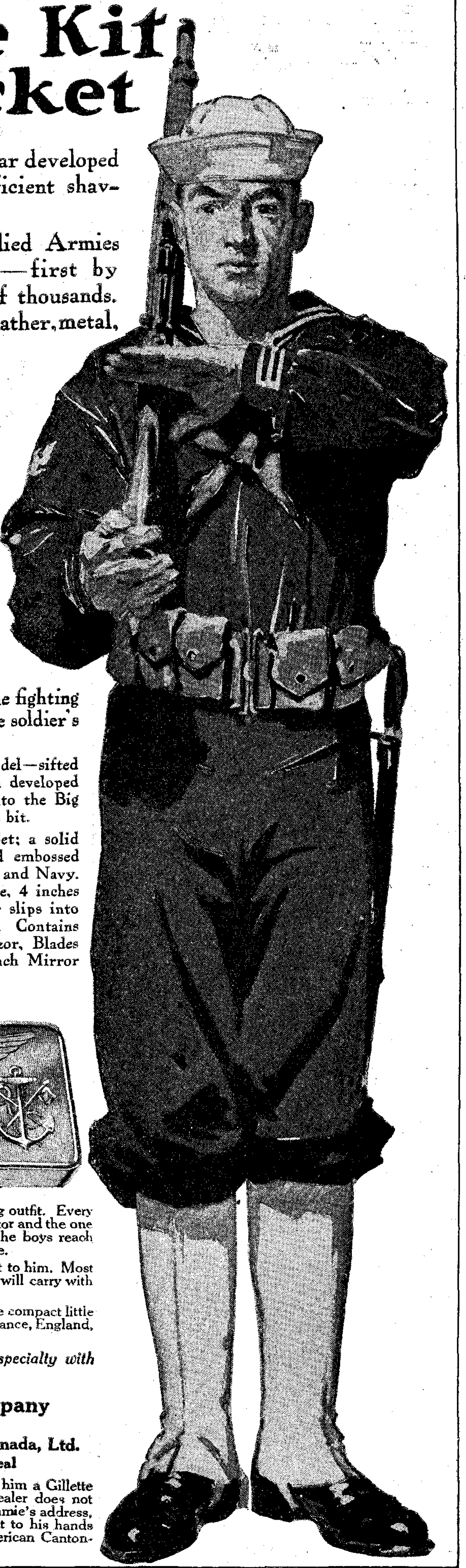

governmental costs, including outlays, while in eleven the current expenses and interest exceeded the revenue. Among States "showing an excess of total governmental costs over revenues," New York is cited as having "exhibited far and away the largest margin, namely, $35,349,717." California was next, tho at a long interval, with $5,727,517, and Illinois third, with $4,509,454. Of the States showing revenues over and above all governmental costs, Montana disclosed the largest excess, namely, $4,175,213. This was accounted for "not by any unusual increase in current receipts or decrease in expenditures, but by the setting aside of additional public lands for the permanent school fund." Next in order were Michigan with $3,055,827, New Jersey with $1,820,524, and Massachusetts with $1,810,622.

The aggregate revenues of the States amounted in 1916 to $466,946,748, or a gain of about $8,700,000 over the figures for the preceding year. The total governmental costs aggregated $510,134,299, which was an increase of over $15,200,000. In the latter total are included outlays amounting to $85,063,206, which was a decrease of over $10,100,000 as compared with the outlay for the preceding year. Leaving outlays out of account, current expenses and interest amounted to $425,071,093, which was an increase of over $25,300,000 over the figures for 1915. The total governmental costs, including outlays, thus exceeded the revenues by $43,187,551 last year, but the revenues exceeded the current expenses and interest by $41,875,655. *Bradstreet's* writer says further on this subject:

> "Of the total revenues of the States, $363,963,553, or about 78 per cent., were derived from the various kinds of taxes. Not far from one-half of this amount, or $176,102,893, was furnished by the general property tax, comprising taxes imposed on real and personal property. It may be noted that the first-mentioned sum showed a decline of a little over $1,500,000 and the second one of over $9,700,000 from the figures for the preceding year. After the general property tax came in order $88,137,230, derived from special property taxes and other special taxes, $58,829,687 from business taxes other than those on the liquor traffic, $19,262,893 from liquor, $19,365,499 from license taxes other than on business, and $2,270,321 from poll-taxes. The liquor and poll-taxes show decreases, the other increases, as compared with 1915. In addition to the receipts from taxes, the earnings of general departments, made up of receipts from fees, charges, etc., yielded $53,844,692, and interest, $23,156,092. Other sources of revenue, such as special assessments and special charges for outlays, fines, forfeitures, escheats, subventions, highway privileges, rents, and earnings of public-service enterprises, furnished a total of $25,977,411. The per capita receipts from property taxes for the States as a whole were $2.56, from other taxes $1.07, from earnings of general departments, 54 cents, and from other sources, 50 cents.
>
> "Among the expenditures the largest item was $153,825,748 for education, including schools and libraries; next in order being $94,057,827 for charities, hospitals, and corrections, the former showing an increase of over $6,600,000 and the latter one of over $4,800,000 over 1915. Other items of expenditure were $47,152,759 for general government, $29,213,892 for highways, $27,811,275 for protection to personal property, $21,887,223 for general and miscellaneous items, including pensions and gratuities, $19,399,756 for the development and conservation of natural resources, $9,894,943 for health and sanitation, $992,820 for educational and general recreation parks, etc., and $19,253,566 for interest on indebtedness. The per capita expenditure for all governmental costs averaged $5.10 for the States as a whole. The State tax burden is light as compared with that for the cities, as will be seen from the fact disclosed in the report that the per capita expenditures for all governmental costs for the 213 cities of over 30,000 population in 1916 averaged $33.11, or over six times the amount for the States. The per capita receipts from property taxes, it may be added, were $19.74 for the cities, as compared with $2.56 for the States.
>
> "Of the total outlays for permanent improvements, amounting to $85,099,088, as has been indicated above, $33,087,410, or nearly two-fifths, was spent for the construction of new roads and the betterment, as by macadamizing or paving, of existing ones. The greatest outlay for roads was $10,742,913, or nearly a third of the whole, by New York, California coming second in this respect with $7,706,376, and Maryland third with $3,563,697. The total value of permanent public properties held by the States, except those in funds and investments, amounted at the close of the fiscal year to $926,784,500. Of this amount much the greatest part, $862,823,587, represented the land, buildings, and equipment of general departments, and $63,960,913 those of public-service enterprises. The largest single item, $204,014,614, represented the value of school property, and the next in amount, $182,088,366, that of hospitals for the insane. After these come in order $168,449,655 for general government and $118,340,286 for correctional institutions.
>
> "The net indebtedness of the States, including their funded and floating debt less assets of general sinking-funds, amounted to $459,661,269, or $4.59 per capita. There was a net increase of $38,406,019 for the year. New York's net debt, $148,740,465, a little less than a third of the whole, was the largest for any State, and that State had the largest net increase, $23,278,908, about three-fifths of that for all the States. Only three other States increased their net debt by more than a million dollars, namely, California by $7,316,030, Maryland by $2,855,721, and Connecticut by $2,000,000. In all, twenty-two States increased and seventeen decreased their debt during the year, while the others reported no change."

ACTIVITY IN FORMING NEW ENTERPRISES

With the stock-market moving to lower prices, and with other forms of investment suffering for lack of support when prest for sale, continued activity is noted by *The Journal of Commerce* in the formation of new enterprises. Incorporations in the Eastern States during the month of August having a capital of $1,000,000 or over involved the investment of $382,100,000, which was considerably above the average monthly total, altho the figures showed a falling off as compared with July of $34,250,000. In that month incorporations were exceptionally heavy, "having made the best showing in years." In August, 1916, the output of new companies aggregated only $113,472,000.

The grand total in August of this year of all companies chartered with $100,000 or over in all States amounted to $462,061,900, comparing with $174,933,000 in August a year ago and $148,186,000 two years ago. The incorporations were of a diversified character and all lines of business were included in the returns. These figures are found by the writer to indicate "an unexampled prosperity still enjoyed by various industries and a favorable outlook for business generally, at least for some time." Following are the comparative figures as specially compiled by *The Journal of Commerce* of companies incorporated in the Eastern States during the last three years with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 or more:

	1917	*1916*	*1915*
January	$244,450,000	$270,995,000	$51,150,000
February	233,815,000	365,995,300	53,950,000
March	231,000,000	194,750,000	70,050,000
April	361,510,000	166,650,000	32,200,000
May	338,481,000	209,735,000	78,950,000
June	352,584,000	264,350,000	181,247,100
July	416,350,000	217,662,500	71,100,000
August	332,100,000	113,472,000	67,100,000
Total	$2,710,200,000	$1,803,609,800	$605,747,100
September	....	164,700,000	286,625,000
October	....	303,768,700	208,695,000
November	....	260,407,800	190,075,000
December	....	230,850,000	135,125,000
Total	....	$2,703,336,300	$1,426,267,000

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